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GREEK MISGIVINGS OVER CONFERENCE ON EASTERN ISSUE

Paris Council, Which Has Been
Suggested by Italy, Is Re-
garded as an Experiment and
Unlikely to Be Fruitful

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
conference on the Near Eastern question,
which will assemble at St. James Palace, and was intended to
open on Monday, may begin with a
preliminary meeting of the allied
delegates at 10 Downing Street, while
the Turkish delegates will get to work
at St. James Palace on Tuesday morning.

The reason for the possible de-
lay is that the Angora representatives
are now in Rome and have not yet
composed their differences with the
Constantinople representatives. The
latter, headed by Tewlik Pasha, the
Grand Vizier, along with the Greek
delegates, headed by Nicholas Kallo-
nopoulos, the Premier, arrived here
last night.

The sittings of the conference will
be in private and it is, at present, the
intention to arrange for an official
communication to the press of any
decisions or developments of public
interest at the termination of each
session. In official circles it is felt
that the only way to arrive at a satis-
factory settlement is by round-table
conferences.

The British attitude is to stand by
the Sevres treaty, the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor is
informed, and Greeks of all parties
take the same view. A Greek repre-
sentative, in an interview with the
representative of The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor, stated that it was fully
expected that the Turkish demands
would include the surrender of
Smyrna, a plebiscite in Thrace to de-
cide its future possession, and the
Straits to be placed under Turkish
control.

Greece's Large Army
Greece is at present spending 2,000,-
000 drachmas per day in maintaining
her military position in Asia Minor,
and will never tolerate its abandon-
ment. There are now about 100,000
Greek troops there, in addition to 40,-
000 under arms in Thrace, and given
the co-operation of the Allies, with
these forces, the Greeks are confident
that Kemal Pasha and his
men would be quickly overcome.

Greece is prepared to "wipe Kemal
off the face of the earth" if allowed
to do so. Their experts think it might
be done even without allied loans, but
they regard with satisfaction the
American decision to continue the
loan arranged in 1918 and think the
other Allies will follow the example.
They anticipate that the Allies will
incline rather toward Greece in face
of the demands that the Porte and
Kemal alike are expected to make,
demands that might be made if there
had been no war and Turkey were
not a beaten country.

The Greeks do not expect there will
be any vital difference between the
Kemalist and the Porte demands.
Greece will stand out for "no revision
of the Treaty of Sevres." In this she
expects support from Great Britain,
but anticipates difficulties with the
French and Italian representatives.
While Greece has a stake in Asia
Minor—the actual Greek population in
the Smyrna district—France has
merely a sphere of influence, which
she would be glad to disentangle her-
self from without loss of prestige
through an amicable arrangement
with Kemal; while Italy has merely
an economic influence in Smyrna, but
that would be of little use to an agri-
cultural country like Greece.

ITALY SUGGESTS CONFERENCE

The Italians proposed, through
Count Storza, at Paris, that the Greeks
and Turks should come to an arrange-
ment round a table. They had found
long-standing differences with the
Jugo-Slavs capable of adjustment by
that method, and they therefore urged
it at Paris very strongly. Mr. Lloyd
George, the Greek authority said, dis-
agreed that such a conference would
produce results, but consented to give
the method a trial. This was the rea-
son the eastern question, which
should have been settled at Paris, was
suddenly postponed for the London
conference.

The Greeks hold out no hope of this
conference producing satisfactory re-
sults, for the two viewpoints, that of
Greece and that of Kemal, are utterly
irreconcilable, and no arrangement in-
volving mutual concessions, as in the
case of the Treaty of Rapallo, is pos-
sible. There are only two alterna-
tives, therefore, and the Greek author-
ity would not be surprised to see the
eastern discussions abruptly termi-
nated without any result being ar-
rived at.

RUSSIANS TO BE DEPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-
five Russians, ordered deported be-
cause of alleged radical activities,
have arrived from the middle west and
are at Ellis Island awaiting trans-
portation to Liberia. Twelve more, ac-
cused of spreading Communist propa-
ganda in the Pennsylvania and West
Virginia coal regions, are also await-
ing deportation.

RAID IN DUBLIN ON EXTENDED SCALE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—An area
five miles-square in the Mountjoy dis-
trict of Dublin was invested by the
military shortly before 3 o'clock this
morning. Strong cordons now sur-
round the area, and inhabitants are
not allowed to leave or enter it. Bar-
riques of barbed wire intersect several
principal streets, and tram services
on two lines are suspended. Taxis and
armored cars are patrolling the
streets, while a house to house search
is in progress.

SIGNS OF CONFLICT IN BRITISH MINES

Situation Arising Out of Decon-
trol Involving Readjustment of
Miners' Wages Expected to
Lead to Serious Struggle

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—All
signs point to the colliery industry as
the first which will be engaged in a
wages struggle on a large scale. The
main facts of the situation created by
decontrol have been given already in
The Christian Science Monitor. There
will be a new development next week
following upon the detailed inquiries
by both parties in the wages negotiations
to discover what the general
body of both owners and miners de-
sire.

In the meetings in the various coal
fields, the miners have declared for a
new standard wage, embodying nearly
all present earnings, while the owners
declare that, unless wages are sub-
stantially reduced, many collieries
will close. The attitude of the miners
will be decided at the national
conference next Thursday, and in the
subsequent renewed negotiations a de-
cisive stage will be reached. A
struggle is regarded as almost cer-
tain, and the fact that many colliery
owners, especially in South Wales,
are giving notice to terminate con-
tracts in 14 days so that thereafter
the mines may be closed at one day's
notice, is regarded as an ominous port-

Strike Threat Passes

The threat to call out members of
the Associated Society of Locomotive
Engineers and Firemen on Sunday was
abandoned by the executive committee
of the union, which met at Leeds yes-
terday. The decision was announced
in a statement sent to the Prime Minister
in the form of a resolution passed
by the executive. The resolution asks
the Premier to forward exact terms of
the invitation to participate in the in-
quiry into the shooting affair at Mal-
lom in Ireland, and while adhering to
their original intention to have the
matter thoroughly investigated by the
government, with facilities given to
the affected parties to be present, it
is felt that, as the public, though not
agreeing with the strike policy, has
expressed itself as favorable to the
union's demands for a full inquiry,
continuance of the strike arrangement
may create an atmosphere unfavorable
and prejudicial to such inquiries, and
members of the union have accord-
ingly been instructed not to strike on
February 20, as previously instructed.
This decision was taken while John
Bromley, secretary of the union, was
on his way to Leeds.

Men Not Responsive

The impression prevails in Labor
circles that the locomotive men's ex-
ecutive called off the strike because
they realized it could not rely on its
men to respond. There is also reason
to believe that a joint conference of all
Labor bodies yesterday considered
that the strike threat had greatly
weakened them in Parliament when
pressing the government for an open
inquiry.

The episode is also of interest as
affording further proof of the weak-
ness of the Labor movement, caused
among other things by personal jealousies
among some of the leaders and the
failure of efforts to get various
unions to act together in matters
which affect their common interest.
Some of the leaders are very dis-
appointed on this account, and they do
not disguise their fears that, in the
coming movements to reduce wages,
the solidly organized employers will
be placed in a position of great ad-
vantage by lack of coordination in the
trade union world.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in India

ALLAHABAD, India (Friday)—In
the Indian Legislative Assembly at
Delhi, a motion was moved affirming
the idea of equal partnership and
racial equality of the natives and that
the martial law administration in the
Punjab departed from these ideas. After
very conciliatory speeches by the
government, the motion was with-
drawn.

DISORDERS IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in India

ALLAHABAD, India (Thursday)—
While no official information has been
given out regarding an insurrection at
Rajputana, it is known that British
troops have been engaged.

MEXICAN DECREE TO BE ENFORCED

President Obregon Forbids Any
Permits for Drilling on Lands
Not Manifested in Accord-
ance With Carranza Order

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Discrepancy from Mexico City re-
ceived here yesterday stated that
President Obregon had issued a ruling
to the Department of Commerce, Indus-
try and Labor forbidding the
granting of any permits for drilling
wells on lands that had not been
manifested in accordance with the
decree of August 8, 1918, which was
one of the decrees by which Presi-
dent Carranza sought to put into effect
the nationalization policy and which
caused the United States Government
to make a series of protests.

The Obregon instruction to the Min-
istry concerned read as follows:

"Ruling of the President to the
Secretary of Commerce, Industry and
Labor:

"In the future, and pending the
definitive resolution with reference to
Article 27 of the Constitution in the
Congress of the Union, the petroleum
agencies under your department shall
not grant any permits for the drilling of oil
wells in lands which have not been
manifested in accordance with the
decree of August 8, 1918."

In compliance with these instruc-
tions, the petroleum agents of the govern-
ment in the oil regions of Mexico
are said to be refusing to grant drilling
permits pending the enactment of
legislation by Congress covering the
situation. The provisional permits,
under the terms of the modus
vivendi, were not to prejudice either
the attitude theretofore taken by the
oil companies or that taken by the
Mexican Government.

The oil companies, it is authorita-
tively stated here, have had practi-
cally no difficulty in obtaining drilling
permits under the agreements with
Mr. Carranza, except that it was so
modified as to restrict the issuance
of permits for drilling on lands de-
nounced; but otherwise the applica-
tion by Mexico of the agreement has
been considered fair. The action of Presi-
dent Obregon upsets the provisional
arrangement, making it impossible for
the American companies to obtain
permits.

AMENDMENTS PASSED

Mexican House Votes to Reestablish
Department of Instruction

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Seven amendments to the National
Constitution have just been voted by
the Mexican House of Representatives,
according to information received here
yesterday. One of the most important
provides for the reestablishment of the
Department of Public Instruction,
which department was abolished by
the Constitution of 1917. Other amend-
ments contemplate curtailing the powers
of the President.

The educational amendment would
confer upon the central government
jurisdiction over such schools as it
may find. The government would
organize and maintain these schools,
but without prejudice to the right of
the individual states to legislate on
the same subject.

The representative of The Christian
Science Monitor was informed by a
highly placed government official that
the unpopularity of the attitude of
the building trades is making itself
felt throughout the ranks of the Labor
Party. Several conferences have been
held between the Cabinet and the
building trades representatives, but so
far no workable scheme has been
reached whereby dilution may be intro-
duced and the building program
accelerated.

FORMER SOLDIERS' MOVEMENT

The informant said that over 5,000
former service men have associated
themselves in a movement that is
quickly gaining prominence and co-
hesion that would, in the event of a
general election, seriously engage the
attention of Labor members in their
constituencies, by calling upon them to
answer questions as to why former
service men have been so rigorously
banned from the building trades. This
unrelenting attitude of a small portion
of their members has caused the
Labor Party to lose an opportunity
that would have greatly increased their
strength and popularity throughout
the country.

The proposal for dilution should
have been frankly accepted, it is
thought, and tried, instead of which,
the informant said, every obstacle has
been put in the way of reducing un-
employment by deliberately holding
up one of the principal key industries
where there are not enough brick-
layers for the work on hand.

A SIGNIFICANT INSTANCE

An instance was quoted of brick-
layers who had been brought over
from the Channel Islands to assist
in the erection of concrete dwellings
at Braintree, near London, but, though
neither trowel or mortar was used by
these imported men, the Bricklayers
Union deemed that its rights were
being interfered with, and in response
to the union's demand, the men were
returned at the contractors' expense.

These measures, having passed the
House, will now be voted on by the
Senate. Before they become effective
they must be ratified by a majority of
the state legislatures.

WOMAN'S PARTY IS DISBANDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The national woman's party was dis-
banded in convention here yesterday.
A new organization to continue efforts
to secure full political and citizenship
rights for women was authorized by
the convention.

A proposal that the National
Woman's Party throw its full support
to the fight for world disarmament

was overwhelmingly defeated after a
sharp debate. The convention then
took up the majority report of the
resolutions committee specifying a
straight out feminist program for the
future. Mrs. Henry Villard of New
York asked that the party go "whole-
heartedly on record for making legis-
lators who are away with war."

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, wife of
the Wisconsin Senator, supported the
minority report, and said: "The masses
of women feel that the conservation of
life is an effeminate movement." Dis-
armament is a practical question," she
declared. "It will prevent the awful
consequences of more trouble."

Mrs. A. O. Coates of North Dakota, in
opposing the report, declared Japanese
statesmen were in Russia making
"love speeches" when they were pre-
paring for war against that country.

"They are doing the same thing here
now," she added. "It is not the time to
lay down our guns."

Mrs. Donald Hooker of Maryland
warned against departure from feminist
work. She declared it would take
a year's work to get women on the
juries in Maryland, and charged that
State had not placed a single woman
in any office of authority. Her re-
marks evoked cheers and the presiding
officer had difficulty in retaining
order.

Mrs. John Rogers of New York at-
tacked the statement that women
could prevent war. She declared the
world could not be saved from wars
until women had saved civilization.

"Let us keep our organization to free
women and get women advanced to
the point where they will have power
to stop war and vice and keep it
stopped," she said.

PREMIER'S ATTACK ON BUILDING UNIONS

Mr. Lloyd George Charges Unions
With Obstructing Important
Plans for Relieving Present
Lack of Employment

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
attitude of the building trades unions
in their refusal to admit 50,000 former
service men to their ranks is rapidly
assuming a political significance that
can no longer be ignored, and was re-
ferred to in the recent debate of un-
employment in the House of Commons
when Mr. Lloyd George made one of
his fighting speeches, in which he
swept aside the indictment of the Labor
Party and turned the tables on them by
taking up the phrase in J. R. Clynes' amendment to the address:

"The right to work." "Does he mean
everybody's right to work, or, simply,
right to work with a trade union
agreement?" demanded the Premier.

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FORMER SOLDIERS' MOVEMENT

eration as to the smallest amount as will enable the navy during the fiscal year to conduct its operations, developments and experiments on a scale commensurate with its importance, will be \$32,250,590. This sum is absolutely necessary unless we shall go backward in aviation, instead of going forward.

Present Plans Outed

"The limited funds contained in the House bill would make it necessary to abandon the erection of a rigid dirigible in this country. This ship has been authorized by Congress, and a considerable sum of money has already been spent upon the design of the vessel and upon the procurement and the fabrication of materials for the construction thereof. The Joint Board of the Army and the Navy has placed the developments of rigid in the hands of the navy, and abandonment of this project would involve the abandonment of the lighter-than-air development in so far as the construction of rigid in the United States is concerned, carrying the wastage of the money already expended upon this vessel."

"Unless there is an increase in appropriations for aviation, there will be no funds available to supply modern radio equipment to our aircraft. I need not speak of the importance of securing ready communication between aircraft, surface and subsurface vessels."

Rear Admiral Fullam's View

Retired Officer for Emphasis on Aeroplanes and Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral William F. Fullam (retired) of the United States Navy, will appear before an executive session of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate today to give that body the benefit of his views on the naval program and policy of the United States. Admiral Fullam had a long and distinguished service in the United States Navy and was one of those experts passed over when the Naval Affairs Committee took the testimony on the strength of which it supported the general board for a go-ahead policy in the construction of battleships.

Admiral Fullam expressed his views in conferences with senators yesterday. He took the position that the course proposed with regard to construction of battleships is very unwise, as it is his belief that the day of the battleship is about over. His view is that the best course to pursue at the moment would be to discard most of the battleship program now authorized. He believes that the ships which have reached 60 or 70 per cent construction should be finished, but that the others should be scrapped forthwith, and the funds that it is proposed to expend on them diverted to the development and the perfection of the aeroplane and the submarine.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who are fighting the program put forward by the naval affairs committee in endorsement of the general board, will find much support in the testimony that Admiral Fullam will submit to the committee. Senator King has decided to postpone the publication of his minority report until the testimony of Admiral Fullam is available.

The fight on the report of the committee has led to the opening of record again for further testimony. This is precisely what Senator Borah wanted. He did not ask that the committee should advise differently, but he did demand that there be a more thorough investigation before the country is pledged to any specific program.

It was learned that Admiral Fullam described the submarine service of the United States as being practically negligible at the moment and woefully behind that of the other major powers.

Von Tirpitz' Views

German Authority Envies Eventual Anglo-American Conflict

SAINT BLASIEN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Admiral von Tirpitz, the German naval authority, in the course of an interview today, discussed the American naval program and its reference to the prospective relations of the United States with Great Britain and Japan.

"The United States is about to build a great fleet," said the Admiral. "As the country borders on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and lacks outlying naval bases, America will presumably give special attention to the radius of action of her ships. That holds good equally for surface ships, such as battleships and battle cruisers, and for submarines and aircraft, both dirigibles and aeroplanes. In creating a navy Americans should remember that the great decision lies not with coast defenses, but on the open sea."

Admiral von Tirpitz contrasted the position of the United States today with that of Germany a few years ago, and said:

Advises Larger Navy

"America's great industrial growth and the consequent increase of her merchant marine require an increase of the navy, and it is my belief that America will not make the mistake Germany did of trusting the life and prosperity of its commerce and industry merely to the brotherly feeling of the English." It is all very well to regard the brotherhood of nations as a distant aim worth striving for, but, meantime, Providence has ordained a rivalry in order to keep alive the impulse for national advancement.

Whether it likes it or not, the United States will be forced to give its international trade a solid protection, whether through their own power or through gaining political friends.

"While England for the moment has only to consider America's commer-

cial rivalry, yet the United States must contemplate the natural development of conflicting interests in the Pacific that call for a decision, and must inevitably face the economic, military and political hostility of Japan. France, although still a factor in world politics, is of a secondary order and is so completely dependent on England that for a very long time she cannot be a political asset for the United States, as she was in revolutionary days when France was England's sea rival.

Japanese Issue Discussed

"When and in what manner the issue between the United States and Japan will be decided cannot be foreseen today," continued the Admiral. "In the interest of the whole world, war will be avoided. But behind that conflict will always be a growing conflict between England and America. Conscious of her youthful power, America is prone to underestimate England's power. It is not America, but England, with her numerous outposts acquired in the course of centuries and with her bridgeheads established against other countries—ever rules the waves and rules the world. Such will be the case, though in a less degree, when America owns a strong navy. In a certain way the position of the United States will be the same as Germany's situation before houses of Congress."

Some misapprehension has arisen in regard to the attitude of General Mitchell and other advocates of a separate and well-sustained air service, especially in regard to their attitude toward the navy, due, in large part, to the demand of the air service men that they be given obsolete vessels for the sake of making tests to prove how effectively they can destroy battleships or other vessels in time of war, and to the reluctance of the navy to furnish vessels for such purpose, and the skepticism with which the claims of the air service men have been met in many instances.

General Mitchell makes it plain that there is no desire, on the part of the men who wish to see the air service of the United States placed on a par with that of other countries, to belittle the navy or to substitute the airship for seagoing ships. Both are important, and such change as may be brought about by future development must necessarily come gradually.

Development of Aircraft

His point is, that, out of every great war, has come some one outstanding lesson, due to the development of some branch of service or some kind of equipment not previously employed. In the world war it was the air service. It was an utterly unproven factor when the war started; it proved its value. In cooperation with the land forces, but it did not have an opportunity to do much in cooperation with the navy, because such operations as took place on sea were too far away for air participation.

As soon as the war was over, however, and the various nations began to take stock of the achievements of the war, development of the air service was undertaken with energy by most of them, especially by Great Britain. The United States, of all the countries actively engaged in war against Germany, has been a laggard in this respect. The air service asked for an appropriation of \$128,000,000. The Secretary of War cut it to \$60,000,000 and Congress lopped off \$19,000,000. General Mitchell has said, in effect, in regard to the money, "That is all right; give us what you can, and we will do all we can with it, but give us a chance to prove what we can do; give us a ship that you do not want and that is of no use, and we will show what we could do to an enemy ship in time of war. We made certain hits with the Indiana, the only chance we have had at anything of that sort, but we could prove a good deal more to the satisfaction of everyone if we were given further opportunity."

Effective Work

General Mitchell has just had his conviction backed up by news cabled here yesterday to the effect that the British had sunk a German cruiser, believed to be the Baden, in air tests, and that the French had pierced the three-inch coating of a vessel with a 250-pound bomb from a height of 6000 feet. The idea is that, if the American army air service is given an opportunity, it can show similar and perhaps greater effectiveness.

The point was made by some members of the committee that the Indiana was anchored and that all conditions were favorable to the air men.

As a matter of fact, General Mitchell explained. It was much easier to hit a vessel at sea, and the faster it was going the better the chances from the air, as the faster it goes the easier it is to make a hit. As to turning and zig-zagging, the turns of surface vessels of any kind are so slow as to be negligible from the air.

If the air service can get suitable vessels to attack, the purpose is not to show at once if it can sink the vessel, but to get it under different conditions just as they might have to take an actual enemy vessel. It is a different thing to hit a vessel which has no equipment and one which has a powder magazine. The first attempts would be of the less destructive sort, and they would gradually work up to feats of greater difficulty with more disastrous results.

Independent Action in War

"The army is charged with the defense of the coast," General Mitchell explained to the Military Affairs Committee. "In the event of war, the army air service would be called on to attack hostile navies or shipping without the cooperation of the navy, because if a hostile fleet approached our shores, our own fleet would have been destroyed or neutralized. Under the present law, the naval air service acts with a fleet; the army air service handles all air operations from shore.

"In the development of missiles for aircraft, no actual experience in air attack against seacraft has ever been had. A navy is composed both of armored and unarmored vessels, and, among all the means of air attack, we must determine which are the best we have now and what line of development we must follow. There is no use wasting a large projectile against a destroyer, supply ship or other unarmored vessel. It may be better to

hit in the water near it than to hit directly. Cannon and machine-gun fire delivered in certain ways may be better, as might gas, incendiary bombs, torpedoes or other projectiles. Our tactical methods must be coordinated to carry on the operations to get effect which can only be done against a target of this kind."

Effect of Gas on Personnel

"In addition to bombing the seacraft, the army air service desires to ascertain by placing animals on various parts of the ships, the probable effect of gas on the personnel of this ship. It also desires to obtain data as to the effectiveness of blinding the personnel of the vessel at night, or even in the day time, by the use of powerful parachute flares. This is important, for, if effective, the personnel of the ship would be unable to see the airplanes, while the ship will stand out plainly as a target, due to the illuminating effect of the flares. This would mean that the aircraft would have an easy target, while the personnel aboard the ship would be unable to locate anything in the air at all, which would permit aircraft, both lighter and heavier than air, to fly at extremely low altitudes while dropping their missiles."

While General Mitchell is making his plea before committees of Congress for support in the efforts of the army air service, he stoutly maintains that the service will never be developed to its full efficiency and usefulness until it is established independently of both army and navy.

Service in Times of Peace

The utility of the air service is not confined to war. It is claimed that it can practically pay for itself by its eminently practical services such, for instance, as that performed in forestry, in the mapping of forests, the locating and reporting of fires, patrol against raids and depredations and the locating of desired timber. The service is at present keeping with the Department of Agriculture in making wide surveys and photographs of the configuration and topography of different parts of the country, different soil areas and the flow of water.

Other services of every day practicality include boundary control, customs and revenue service, coast guard, location of wrecks, derelicts and other menaces to navigation, location of vessels in distress; mail service; city planning and improvement, including studies of rivers and harbors, terminal problems, architectural studies of individual buildings or groups of buildings, including progressive photographs showing development at various stages and bird's-eye views of existing groups, for modification or development.

Difficulties of Indemnity

The Premier laid stress upon the difficulty of exacting an indemnity in another country and securing its payment here. "You can easily collect in Germany any indemnity you impose, within reasonable limits," he added, "but how are you going to transfer it here? There is much loose thinking on this subject. I take the view that we have got to do the best for the country out of what is essentially a bad job, as every war is."

The war cost something beyond what any country can pay, and, *sic*, anyone

imagine that any country in the world is not only sound Christianity, but good business."

This was greeted with Labor cheers and shouts of "Come over here."

Mr. Lloyd George concluded with the statement: "Central Europe will be paralyzed until it begins to feel a little more neighborly, and it is the business of this country to lead the way again in this international task."

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I will say a few words of random, and do you listen of random?

A World Diary

Everybody knows that the highway is supposed to have been developed out of the lane, just as the lane is supposed to have grown out of the cow-path. This, of course, is not true of the Roman road, unless it be in Britain. In Britain, being often in a hurry, the Roman roadmaker did frequently follow the lines of the old Saxon roads, such as the Icknield Way, and so, perhaps, the way of the cow. Nor is it likely to be true of the American road, unless it be in New England. All the same the idea has been seized upon, time after time, to illustrate the tendency of humanity to follow the cow-path rather than to carve out a way for itself. Picture the procession which has followed in the wake of the earliest cow,—the chariot of Verlengator and the stage coach, the king and the king's jester, the bishop and the traveling tinker, all crying, in their respective ways, "Have you any ket- tles to mend?" As thus:

The Clerical Modiste

For centuries the world has been worried about its clothes. Ever, that is to say, since it had any to worry over. Did not Carlyle write a whole volume on their philosophy? The history of fashions is, indeed, the history of mankind. There has been an age of comb-boxes and an age of snuff-boxes; a decade of big hats and a decade of little hats, to say nothing of a time of no hats at all; an era of clinging skirts and an era of hoops; a period of natural hair and a period of wigs. Queen Elizabeth cut the ruffles of her subjects, and the Tsar Paul the pantaloons of his, but, as dress reformers, both had to be satisfied with a succès d'estime. Today the mantle of Elizabeth and Paul has been assumed by certain divines of Philadelphia, wanderers in the cow-path. They have designed a moral garment. In length of skirt and highness of neck modesty and propriety have been calculated to an inch. The only thing that remains now is to popularize it. The introduction of the mannequin to the church bazaar might or might not prove popular.

The Story of Rebecca

There, manifestly, moments of unexpected humor in pulpits less frivolous than that of the famous Mr. Haweis. It was Rowland Hill, was it not? who electrified his congregation by announcing, as his wife came late into church, "Here is Mrs. Hill with her chest-of-drawers on her back?" For Mrs. Rowland Hill was no believer in the cynical milliner. And now comes a story, from the southern states, of a lady named Rebecca, who had attained a simple, local notoriety by her inability, how common in the cow-path, to get to church in time. And so, one Sunday late of the maiden advanced smiling down the aisle just when the minister was engrossed in reading out of the book of Genesis, the words, "And before I had done speaking in my heart, behold Rebecca came forth." For the first time, it is said, the maiden faltered, while "the smile on the face of the tiger," that is the congregation, broadened, as the minister, all unconsciously, continued, "and she made haste." Rebecca made haste; she sought the cover of her seat. But unconsciously the minister read on through the chapter until he finished with the words, "Let the damsels abide with us."

History as She Is Wrote

The Pilgrim Fathers knew all about Rebecca, and now comes Mr. Joseph O'Neill who knows all about the Pilgrim Fathers. Mr. O'Neill is what might be described as "some" historian. He knows his dates down to a week, and his facts to a question mark. In 1631, just 290 years ago, the Pilgrims apparently were in want, Mr. O'Neill, embroidering a little, says they were in danger of starvation. In such circumstances, he adds, Ireland came to their rescue. Ireland helped them, saved them from starvation. Is it not a matter of history, and is not Thomas Prince the historian? Well, not exactly! The ordinary man would say that Mr. O'Neill was the historian, and that he had brought history up to date with Mr. Villard's committee. Prince was an unimaginative creature, with a preference for Roman roads, one who never followed the romantic and erratic cow. This, in short, is how Prince really does put it. "The governor and other gentlemen hire and dispatch away Mr. William Peirce, with his ship the Lyon of Bristol, of about 200 tons, for Ireland to buy more (food) and come back with all speed." Absentminded Mr. O'Neill, to forget that little word buy. But after all it is only three letters, and he must have overlooked it, otherwise he would never have written. "It seems rather appropriate now that Ireland should receive from America large interest for her investment in American charity 290 years ago this week." Charity, says the Bible, vaunteth not itself. But here is Mr. O'Neill perilously near doing a little charity vaunting on his own account. For dressing up the Irish pro-

vision-dealer in the garments of charity, because he sold his flour, or whatever it was, for American money, is getting too near the pages of Punch, in which the appeal of the fishmonger, to Sandy, to "Wustle yer dog, mon!" when the dog had bolted with a lobster clinging to his tail, was met with the heartless response, "Hoot, mon! wustle yer lobster."

Graphomania

In the cow-path they call it vanity, and that is the name the preacher, who was king in Jerusalem, had for it when his own cows were lowing by the Jordan. But Professor Bergson, in the most advanced manner, calls it graphomania, or the mania for writing. Juvenal had yet another name for it. To him it was cacoetheric scribendi or the itch for writing. On the whole, Solomon's name is the simplest, and the most impressive. It is a case, presumably, of every one to their liking, as the old lady in the proverb said when she kissed her cow. But just where that cow's path lay no one seems to know. T. U.

CHEYNE, FIGURES

Special for The Christian Science Monitor. In the early days of the war the British Board of Trade made an appeal to the English people to endeavor to produce in their own homes toys, beautiful glass, and all sorts of ceramics, to take the place of work of the kind which formerly had come from enemy countries. Miss Gwendolen Parnell, with the aid of some modeling clay, a paper-knife and a hairpin, proceeded to make the first of these exquisite little statuettes which have since become famous as the "Cheyne Figures."

In those days she was a portrait painter, without experience of modeling; but her art training proved invaluable, and two years of work under Professor Dunn, formerly manager of the Crown Derby Pottery Works, together with continual experimenting upon her own behalf, endowed her with that knowledge of the potter's technique which she has since put to such fascinating use.

Fortunately, although Miss Parnell's early efforts lacked the finish, the exquisite completeness, of her late work, there were capable judges who were quick to recognize the merit of the Cheyne figures, and who spread their fame abroad. Queen Mary was among the first of Miss Parnell's patrons, and obtained a delightfully humorous model of Henry VIII. In this early production the temperament of the artist is revealed. With such a subject caricature would have been so easy, restraint must have been so difficult; yet Miss Parnell succeeded in being quietly humorous without a bit of caricature.

No story of a long struggle for recognition lurks behind this lady's career as an originator of artistic pottery. Soon she was installed in a Chelsea studio, the windows of which look out upon Upper Cheyne Row, in a building which formerly was a tavern and a favorite haunt of Carlyle's, where the Sage was wont to sit for hours speaking not a word. The whole locality is rich in artistic associations. On a site some hundred yards east of Miss Parnell's studio Josiah Wedgwood, a century and a half ago, produced some of his most typical ware. A few years later, and on a site nearer the Cheyne Pottery, Hemptel and Ruel manufactured their famous crucibles for gold and silver. And, coming to modern times, it was on the corner of Cheyne Row, in Coach House adjoining Orange House, where a church stands, that William de Morgan, years before he had won fame as a novelist, set up his pottery rooms and kilns, and made many of those beautiful patterned tiles and lustered pots which will long remain the delight of art lovers.

It will be seen that Miss Parnell was not lacking in such inspiration as the artistic associations of the past are capable of providing, and it is not surprising that the dainty elegance of the eighteenth century should have become a predominant characteristic of her work. The glories of the old Chelsea pottery live again beneath the magic of her touch. She invests her Cheyne figures (the title has a punning aptness; for in the eighteenth century chine was pronounced as we now pronounce Cheyne) with a delicate energy, a quivering daintiness, which only the true artist could attain, and which, one is inclined to think, could be given its fullest expression only in the medium which she has chosen.

The figures, ranging in height from less than six inches to a little more than eight inches, are of earthenware, with a thick enamel-like varnish or glaze, and their delicately beautiful coloring is not the least of their attractions. Like many another artist in a different medium, Miss Parnell was quick in discerning the picturesque possibilities of the Russian Ballet, and her figures based on "The Good-Humored Ladies" are among the most vivacious of her productions. More recently she has turned to "The Beggar's Opera" for inspiration, and has modeled the daintiest of Polly Peachums, in rose-pink gown and shoes of blue; a truly gallant Captain Macbeth, magnificent in scarlet coat and immaculate ruffles; a delightfully demure Jenny Diver; and a Lucy Lockit, resplendent in yellow, a lantern in her hand, the key of Macbeth's cell in Newgate in the other, the whole figure, instinct with life and most cleverly hinting the stormy temperament of its subject.

When looking at these charming little china people one is once more reminded of the associations of old Chelsea, for Miss Parnell's pottery is practically on the site of old Monmouth House, where Ann, Duchess of Monmouth, lived in 1714, at about which time John Gay, author of "The Beggar's Opera," was her secretary. Admirers of "The Beggar's Opera" no less than lovers of artistic pottery, will be gratified to learn that a set of these figures has been purchased by the London Museum.

UNKNOWN MOUNT EVEREST

BY SIR MARTIN CONWAY, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., M.P.

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It is not generally realized that Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world (29,002 feet) has never been approached by a white man. It has been politically inaccessible throughout all modern time. The mountain is situated within Nepal, and its northern base either reaches, or closely approaches Tibet.

By a treaty with Nepal, foreigners are not allowed to enter that country, though it is one of the protected Indian states. In return for this exclusion of white men, the Nepalese Government allows the Gurkha regiments, one of the most valuable branches of the Indian Army, to be recruited within Nepalese territory. Thus efficient impediments are put, both by the Indian Government and by the Government of Nepal, in the way of any European traveler who wishes to enter that country. Tibet has been similarly inaccessible till recent years. Even today the Indian Government does not look favorably upon travelers entering Tibet from the side of India. During the Younghusband expedition to Lhassa the surveying party, traveling westward from the line of route, obtained a view of Everest from the north, but only at a great distance. They brought back a photograph of the mountain, but one that was not clear in detail, and only shows its upper masses towering above numerous intervening ranges of lower elevation.

One can talk glibly about camps at these altitudes, but one cannot set up a camp on a steep ice slope, or a narrow ridge, or a wall of rocks. Ready-made camp platforms are very rare at high altitudes. They may have to be actually hewn out of an ice-slope, or even blasted out of rocks. They will in no case have been easy to find. Many great mountains are devoid of possible camping sites for thousands of feet. It is, therefore, evident that the preparations for the final assault upon so lofty a peak may employ 40 or 50 men during two of three summer seasons, and the victualing of such a body in a barren region, upwards of one hundred miles from anything that could be called a base of supplies, will be no small matter, and will involve the employment of caravans of men and beasts.

A Rush for the Peak

There still remains the question whether the human animal can work at such altitudes. The Duke of the Abruzzi, and others, have written about this old order, of course. The Russia of the czars has been reviewed and revealed from many angles by many writers, but there is that about Kropotkin's story which is peculiarly convincing, perhaps because his historical narrative comes in almost incidentally as the background of his own life. One

Then again Kropotkin was such an utterly disinterested revolutionist. There could never be the least suspicion in his case that he was a revolutionist because he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by being one. For the exact opposite was the case. From the day in his eighth year when he went to a great fancy dress ball at Moscow as a little Persian Prince, accompanying Madame Nazimoff, who appeared as a Persian Princess, the ball was at his feet. The Tsar Nicholas noticed him, "the tiniest in the row of boys," his "round face framed in curls" looking "funny" under "the high Astrakhan fur bonnet," and nothing would do but that he should come up on the platform amid all the generals and ladies. He did not make much of his opportunity, apparently, promptly going to sleep with his head, fur bonnet and all, resting on the lap of the future Empress, "the good-hearted Marie Alexandrovna." But it was evidently enough, and from that day he was destined to become a member of the Tsar's corps of pages.

Seven years later, this was actually accomplished, and, in August of 1857, young Kropotkin entered the corps and was taken to St. Petersburg. It was a time of great stir all over Russia. The Crimean War was just over, Tsar Alexander had succeeded Tsar Nicholas. Education, reformation, and, above all, the emancipation of the serf were the topics of the hour.

It was a time when great

questions had been discussed in secret for a decade or more by such men as Turgeneff, Tolstoy, Herzen, Bakunin and many others began to be discussed more openly.

Herzen was editing The Polar Star in London, and the paper circulated widely though secretly in St. Petersburg. Kropotkin used to see it at the house of an aunt, and from The Polar Star he first imbibed his revolutionary ideas. He began to write. In secret, he told his ideas to a few chosen friends in the corps of pages, and they read and discussed all manner of things together.

That was in 1860. The next year was the great year in modern Russian history.

On Sunday, March 17, the Emperor's manifesto liberating the serfs was posted in St. Petersburg.

"I was still in bed," writes Kropotkin in his memoirs, "when my soldier servant, Ivanoff, dashed in with the tea tray, exclaiming, 'Prince, freedom! The manifesto is posted on the Gostinnoi Dvor' (the shops opposite the corps)."

"Did you see it yourself?"

"Yes. People stand round; one

is last summer at the farm you sold an old gate-leg table or ladder-back chair to a pleasing yet discerning collector, you may have viewed them all unknowingly during your late visit to the theater.

Should you desire to put on a play you could rent the furnishings at a charge of 10 per cent a week on the value of the goods. If your play enjoyed a long run there would be a concession on the price. At the end of 90 days' rental if you desired to buy the goods the rental charge would be credited to the selling price.

Years ago Steele Mackaye, the elder De Mille, and David Belasco were not so fortunate. They bought their furnishings, sometimes at great expense. If the play succeeded the producer could stand the expense, but if it failed the furnishings were a total loss.

Problems of the Ascent

The greatest altitude yet reached by climbing is well under twenty-five thousand feet. In order to explain

Genuine Antiques
AT SAMPSON'S

56 Pemberton Square, Boston
Antique Furniture, China, Pictures and Bric-a-brac.

simply the nature of the difficulties to be overcome, let us imagine that a party of two climbers has reached the summit. It will scarcely be possible for such a party to have climbed more than fifteen hundred feet in their last day of ascent. We have further to picture to ourselves that they have started from a camp at about twenty-seven thousand five hundred feet. Moreover that camp has had to be equipped with warm sleeping bags and with sufficient food for several days, because fine weather in these regions seldom lasts long, and in a violent storm it is impossible to advance or retreat. To establish that camp at twenty-seven thousand five hundred feet has been the work of three or four men, making perhaps two or three journeys from a lower camp, say not much below twenty-six thousand feet. That camp, instead of consisting of a single tent has had to be large enough to contain the four men of the camp-making party for several days. If in its turn has been made by the same four men they must have worked many days to make it, besides being inactive many more days during bad weather. If a larger number of men, say eight, have been employed upon it for a shorter time, then the camp from which they worked must have been twice the size, and at least twice as well provisioned as the one above it. The twenty-six thousand feet camp, must in its turn have been made from a camp at twenty-four thousand feet, yet larger, and that from one between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand feet, whilst the base camp, where men can really live for a considerable time in comfort, will have been situated somewhere about eighteen thousand feet.

One can talk glibly about camps at these altitudes, but one cannot set up a camp on a steep ice slope, or a narrow ridge, or a wall of rocks. Ready-made camp platforms are very rare at high altitudes.

They may have to be actually hewn out of an ice-slope, or even blasted out of rocks. They will in no case have been easy to find. Many great mountains are devoid of possible camping sites for thousands of feet. It is, therefore, evident that the preparations for the final assault upon so lofty a peak may employ 40 or 50 men during two of three summer seasons, and the victualing of such a body in a barren region, upwards of one hundred miles from anything that could be called a base of supplies, will be no small matter, and will involve the employment of caravans of men and beasts.

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RAILROADS REFUSE WAGE CONFERENCE

Association of Executives Votes Not to Accept Labor's Plan for Joint Meeting — Right to Deal Separately Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Announcement that the railways will not accept the plan for national conferences between labor unions and railroads in regard to working conditions and wages of unskilled labor, as proposed by Labor leaders before the Railway Labor Board, was made in resolutions passed by the Association of Railway Executives following their conference at the Drake Hotel yesterday. The report of the labor committee was adopted, and the statement was made that the opposition of the association to the present national agreements with certain classes of employees and to national conferences must not be construed in any way as an attack upon the labor organizations.

"What we have been trying to do, and all we have been trying to do," the labor committee said in the report adopted by the association, "is to get the opportunity to deal with our own employees so as to restore the efficiency of labor on these railroads and if possible avoid non-employment and defer serious reductions. The leaders of the labor unions, by the position they have taken, have directly raised the issue whether the maintenance and increase of the power of the national labor unions be placed above the public interest in the efficient and economical operation of our transportation system."

Labor Claim Answered

This statement referred to the demand made by H. M. Jewell to the Railway Labor Board on Thursday, that the board refer the national agreements and the question of the wages of unskilled labor to a national joint conference of representatives of the railroads and of the labor unions. The report said:

"The railroads are confronted with this situation. While endeavoring to escape from one set of rigid and uniform rules and working conditions inherited from the war, they are met with a new demand, which, if acquiesced in by the Labor board, would deprive individual carriers of direct negotiations with their own employees. These demands amount to the nationalization of the railroads in the interests of organized labor, but against the real interests of the employees. Such nationalization is absolutely incompatible with the efficient and economical operation of the railroads."

W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the Labor committee of the association, and vice-president in charge of operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told of his recent appearance before the Railway Labor Board and touched upon the serious financial condition confronting the railways. He said on the basis of a 6 per cent annual return on the valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railways in September, October and November earned only two-thirds of the net return expected although an unusually large business was handled.

Conditions Altered

Between the time the Labor committee was instructed to meet and the date of its meeting, the railroad situation had rapidly become worse. There had been an unprecedented decline in traffic, with most serious effects upon the net operating income. It was estimated that the net operating income, on a 6 per cent annual basis, was \$36,800,000 in December. The amount the roads did earn was approximately \$17,000,000. The rate of return earned in September was 4.1 per cent; in October, 4.6; in November, 3.3 per cent; in December, only 1.4 per cent; in the four months, less than 3.35 per cent. Telegraphic reports received from individual railroads throughout the country showed that the results in January were even worse than in December.

"Over 300,000 railway cars were idle, as well as hundreds of locomotives, compared with a year ago, when there was a shortage of 60,000 cars. Possibly 280,000 men had been discharged by the railroads, and the working time of those retained in service in many cases was reduced." The committee advised the railway executives that the decision of the Labor Board in regard to the rates of pay for unskilled labor "relegates the initiation of action upon this matter to the individual railroads and their own employees."

Individual Case Considered

The Labor Board announced after its executive session that no decision had been reached in the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway. The officials of this road were called before the board because of violation of the order of the board by announcing a cut in wages on February 1. The plea was made that the railroad was losing more than \$100,000 per month, and could not afford to pay the wages awarded by the board. It is expected that the board will forbid the carrying out of their wage cut until the employees have been conformed with as required by the transportation law.

Chiefs of four brotherhoods of railroad employees conferred with the heads of 13 other organizations at the Great Northern Hotel in a discussion of the entire wage situation. Those present included the four grand presidents of the railroad brotherhoods.

Warren S. Stone of the Locomotive Engineers, William G. Lee of the Trainmen, W. S. Carter of the Firemen, and L. E. Shepherd of the Conduits.

These Labor leaders announced that their purpose in the conference was

to discuss conditions on electric lines formerly operated by steam, and that they are not engaged in the present wage dispute before the board. It was announced, however, that the electric roads' problems were only a part of many big questions to be discussed.

PRIVATE SCHOOL SUPERVISION PLAN

New Bill in Michigan Expected to Appeal to Denominational Leaders — Would Give State Same Control of All Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The parochial school becomes the fulcrum on which another controversy is expected to hinge in Michigan through a bill drafted for the Michigan Legislature by Thomas E. Johnson, superintendent of public instruction, providing for state supervision of all private, denominational and parochial schools in Michigan. The bill has been approved by Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck and his proposed administrative board.

Mr. Johnson and other proponents of the bill believe the bill will appeal to denominational leaders. They are of opinion that it will be a means of preventing repetition of efforts made last year to abolish private and parochial schools, when the effort failed by the defeat of a proposed amendment at the November election.

The present bill as drafted would give the Superintendent of Public Instruction the same powers over private, denominational and parochial schools as he now holds over the public schools of the State.

Before granting a license, the bill provides, the superintendent shall satisfy himself as to the suitability of the location of such a school, its physical and sanitary condition, the school equipment, its courses, and the qualifications of the teachers. He may refuse a license whenever those requirements are not met. The bill further provides that he may revoke a license for violation of the law, but gives the school a right to appeal to the state administrative board, whose decision shall be final.

All teachers in these schools would be required to pass examinations by September 1, 1923, showing them to be up to the standards required of public school teachers. The expense of the state supervision would be borne by the schools affected. The bill provides that this expense would be apportioned among the persons, corporations or agencies maintaining such schools, according to the average enrollment. For purposes of supervision the superintendent is authorized to engage sufficient assistants and other employees.

RECORD OF KANSAS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—It cost Kansas 60 cents for each person for whom employment has been found by the state free employment bureau. This was shown by the first annual report of the state free employment bureau, made by John H. Crawford, state Labor Commissioner. The report really covered only a little over nine months, as the bureau was established March 15, 1920, and the report covers the period up to January 1, 1921.

The bureau placed directly 26,900 harvest hands and directed several thousand more to employment, but never received the cards showing whether or not the men obtained the places they were sent to take. In addition to the harvest work the bureau placed 13,523 men in various employments throughout the State. It had 22,573 men registered for employment and 19,489 calls for help, indicating a growing surplus of labor, although many of the registrations were duplications.

There were 1758 women who sought employment and 1596 calls for help, but only 1072 were actually placed.

This makes a total of 41,496 persons actually placed in positions by the free employment bureau during the nine months. The State had appropriated \$25,000 a year for the bureau. Not quite all the money was used, and if all had been expended the cost would have been 60 cents for each position filled through the bureau.

The bureau maintains the general headquarters in Topeka and has branches at Kansas City, Kansas; Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina and Wichita.

PRODUCTION AND SHIPPING SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Bend every effort to get the whole country working, and the shipping situation in the United States will solve itself," said Sir Karl Kaupusen of London, speaking recently before the Commercial Club. Sir Karl is one of the biggest shipping men of Norway and England, and was knighted by the British Government for his services during the war.

He said that no solution of the shipping problem in the United States was possible unless it is treated strictly as an economic question.

"Do away with the idea that foreign tonnage is a menace," he urged. "Forget the idea that foreign trade should be a matter of mutual service and help between countries."

"Getting people back to work and restoring confidence will do more for the shipping of the United States than any other thing. Nothing helps freight more than abundant crops."

DEMAND THAT COAL LANDS BE OPENED

Public Will Not Get Square Deal, It Is Declared, Until Vast Fields of Anthracite Held in Reserve Are Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The anthracite coal situation and the first of these setting forth the view of an "independent concern" is published today. While operators and dealers have shown a disposition to speak readily about conditions, miners and union officials appear somewhat disinclined to tell their side of the story for publication. It is expected, however, that enough statements will be forthcoming from various sources to bring about a clearer understanding of the issues involved and aid in reaching a solution.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the mild winter so far, the fact that bituminous coal is selling at a price said to be below the cost of mining and the acceptance of a marked reduction in profits by almost every other producer of basic commodities, the big anthracite coal producers have succeeded in keeping the supply of hard coal so nicely balanced with the demand that to them, according to Robert S. Feeney, vice-president of the Seller Coal Company, an "independent" concern, there is scarcely an indication of the prevalent deflation process, with resultant declining prices.

Mr. Feeney, several weeks ago, told a district attorney how, in his opinion, the anthracite men protected their profits "at the expense of the coal-consuming public." There has been no occurrence since to shake his convictions, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. There is a promise of relief to come, he said, if the dissolution orders of the United States Supreme Court against the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads and the coal land properties of these roads are followed by governmental measures of the proper sort.

Anthracite Coal Reserve

"The anthracite coal situation will not be adjusted so that the public gets a square deal until the big coal land owners are made to begin the opening up of the hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin coal land in Pennsylvania," Mr. Feeney said. These lands form the anthracite coal reserve and are not open to independent operators. "Mr. Feeney said, "in accordance with the natural laws of competition, would produce a sufficient supply of anthracite to bring about a normal functioning of the law of supply and demand, instead of an artificial working of that law, as now prevails."

"Practically all the virgin mines are owned by the railroads of Pennsylvania. It is significant that the J. P. Morgan interests stand in the background. E. T. Stotesbury, chairman of the board of directors of the Reading company, is the senior member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. That is the company which controls the Philadelphia & Reading. The Reading company is the holding company for the Coal and Iron Company. It is also a well-known fact that the Morgan interests have financed the Erie Railroad, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company, possessors of many acres of virgin coal lands. It is generally understood that the big company operators control in the neighborhood of 70 or 80 per cent of the virgin coal land.

Solution Proposed

"The solution is to throw open this land for independent working. Proposals have been made that a heavy tax on unworked coal lands should be applied, if no other means of having this land utilized could be devised. Measures along this line have been proposed as more feasible than regulatory measures under government supervision, such as stated in the Coal License Bill introduced by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York.

"It is a specious argument that there would be a menace to future generations if a great quantity of the Pennsylvania coal land were now thrown open for working. The genius of the race is such that, even were the supply more quickly utilized, a new and better fuel would be devised. Necessity would prove again to be the mother of invention."

This argument may often be traced to some interest benefiting hugely at the expense of the present generation. Our own generation should have its needs met."

COST TO FARMERS OF DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The farmers of Massachusetts suffered a cash loss of more than \$8,000,000 in 1920 as the result of daylight saving, according to a statement issued from the State Department of Agriculture yesterday, based upon figures compiled from 6000 questionnaires, which were sent to farmers throughout the State. Farmers of average financial means were asked to fill out the questionnaires. Of the 1162 replies, 584 gave exact figures, while the remaining number gave estimates. An average of \$255 per farmer was found from these figures. The losses reported ranged from \$20 to \$5000.

EXPLOSION LAID TO BOMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An internal machine brought to the street in a wagon and there abandoned caused the Wall Street explosion of last September 16, according to the September grand jury, which reported

yesterday. The jury discredited the accidental explosion theory and recommended appointment of a committee to review and report on laws governing explosives, formation of a bureau with a secret service agency independent of police and fire departments to control explosives, and increase of reward in the Wall Street case to \$50,000.

FARMERS ORGANIZE TO MARKET GRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Soviet Government of Russia is not supported by the majority of the people of Russia; a stable government will be worked out, not all at once, however, but somewhat as the French Government was after the French Revolution; it is not feasible to accept the Russian gold, regarding the title to which there is doubt, and if it were possible, the temporary gain would be more than offset by the situation in which the United States would set up to which the civilized nations could accord recognition.

These were the views set forth by Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, yesterday, at the final hearing before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on the Dillingham resolution calling upon the State Department to furnish information concerning conditions in Russia and the desirability of resuming trade relations.

Mr. Davis' Position

Mr. Davis was closely questioned by members of the committee regarding the continued recognition of Boris Bakmeteff as Russian Ambassador

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Political Aim Seen

The warehouse corporation, in connection with the branch sales offices, will establish government licensed warehouses, from which warehouse receipts will be issued and used as a basis of credit.

The finance corporation will provide adequate farmer-controlled credit facilities whereby country elevators may finance the moving of the crop. The capital stock of this corporation will be subscribed when growers are asked to sign memberships in the national sales agency.

Proper facilities for exporting surplus grain will be provided by the export corporation. The service department will furnish accurate information on local, regional, national and world-wide conditions which affect the grain trade. Transportation, legal, statistical and other departments will be included.

The plans, when finished, will be submitted to a convention of various farmers' organizations. The Committee of 17 was appointed by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, following a convention last July.

RAILROAD CUTS EXPENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—In the interests of more strict economy of operation the Boston & Maine Railroad is authorized to discontinue 24 stations in the rural districts of the State in report of the Public Service Commission, which finds that 60 per cent of the road's operating costs goes for labor. Curtailment through closing stations, restriction of the pass privileges and condemnation of the extra pay for overtime work as "paying a premium on laziness" are considered in the report. The railroad authorities assert that their monthly deficit is \$1,000,000.

BUICK CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Through a deal involving \$100,000 the entire holdings of the Point Loma Golf and Country Club here have been purchased by the Army and Navy Academy, now located at Pacific Beach. Extensive improvements will be undertaken when the military school moves into its new quarters, including the planting of many trees to beautify the grounds, the construction of additional dormitories and the laying out of a large parade ground, all of which will begin within the next 30 days.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN FEB. 22D

SURPLUS OF FREIGHT CARS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A freight car surplus is piling up at the rate of 25,000 a week, the American Railway Association said yesterday. Already 358,065 cars, including 122,000 coal carriers, are reported idle as against a shortage of 150,000 freight cars November 1 last.

ARMED STRIKERS SURRENDER

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Armed strikers who have been terrorizing the territory of Santa Cruz, southern Argentina, have surrendered unconditionally and given up their arms. A number are under arrest.

THE NOYES-BUICK CO.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS

857 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

SHOWING ALL TYPES OF BODIES

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEFENDS RED RAIDS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Before a Senate Committee Answers Charges That Activities of His Office Were Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, who has been under fire from various quarters for alleged irregularities and illegal conduct by officials of his department in the so-called "Red" raids, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday and vigorously defended the activities of the Department of Justice.

The Attorney-General based the activities of the department on the general plea that the raids were warranted in the interest of general safety, and brushed aside the allegations of illegal conduct. He presented to the committee a lengthy statement in which he outlined and emphasized the danger of a revolutionary outbreak by the "Reds."

"It must be remembered," said the Attorney-General, "that the Communist Party of America had affiliated with the Third International in Moscow and had accepted its platform and manifesto, and we find in that platform and manifesto the specific statement that they intend to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, and we also find that they do not intend to resort to the ballot for their reforms, but they are to resort to mass action and the general strike, with its revolutionary implications."

Prompt Action Required

"Certainly, gentlemen, you cannot with any seriousness contend that the government must stand idly by and wait for the actual throwing of the bomb or the actual use of arms in military operations before it can protect itself against such onslaughts, and yet that is what practically all of the witnesses who have appeared before this committee have in essence contended."

"I do not maintain that some mistakes were not made and that some delays were not experienced which under ordinary circumstances would not have been excusable, but in a great movement for the overthrow of the Government of the United States, sponsored and adhered to by thousands of alien agitators, directed and engineered by the guiding hand of Lenin and Trotsky, I believe that it was the duty of the Department of Justice, the branch of the government to whom the American people look for the protection of its institutions and government, to move with dispatch in these matters."

"I believe," Mr. Palmer continued, "that the Department of Justice took every precaution to guard the rights of the persons taken into custody. The charges of brutality, forgery of names, and theft of money, have frequently been made, but I challenge a single substantiation of any of these deliberate and malicious falsehoods."

Steel Strike Report Criticized

The Attorney-General severely criticized the report of the Interchurch World Movement which investigateded the steel strike of 1919.

"It is but another example," said the Attorney-General, "of the diligent efforts exercised by certain individuals to belittle the Department of Justice. When one charge fails, we find another produced, and the charges made in the report of the steel strike are but typical of the indefiniteness of the general charges made against the administration of the Department of Justice."

Mr. Palmer charged that the Communist Party is now advocating the same tactics against the government which it advocated before the raids of January 2, 1920.

Communist Party Tactics

"I have at hand," he said, "a circular which has just been issued by the Communist Party of America entitled 'Rules for Underground Work.' One of the rules it lays down for its members is as follows:

"To be caught with plainly written names and addresses of comrades and party workers and places is very nearly the same as betraying them to the government. At least in effect it is the same. Such names and addresses should never, not for a moment, be plainly written out. They should not be written out in full at all. Carry in your memory as much as you can, and let your notes be mere memory aids. Whatever you must write down, write it in good code."

Mr. Palmer told the committee that the Communist Party is making progress in the United States, and that it and the United Communist Party are now engaged in circulating pamphlets throughout the country urging that strikes be turned into armed insurrections and civil war against the "capitalist government."

Charles Hecht of New York, Mr. Palmer, revealed, has been designated the representative of the Soviet Government in the United States. He read from a letter written by Ludwig C. A. K. Mariens, prior to his departure from the United States, in which he authorized Mr. Hecht to act on his behalf in all matters for the "Federated Soviet Republic."

WHITE HOUSE PLANS ON INAUGURATION DAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Warren G. Harding, President-elect, in a letter received yesterday by President Wilson, requests that a luncheon be prepared at the White House on March 4 for him and his immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will not be present, as they plan to go direct

from the Capitol after the inauguration to their new home on S Street.

Mr. Harding's letter was in reply to one from the President asking if he desired a luncheon prepared.

Whether the President will ride to the Capitol with the President-elect remains to be determined. Mr. Wilson will go to the Capitol on the morning of March 4 to sign bills passed in the closing hours of this session of Congress, but if he is present at the inauguration he will remain in his automobile during the ceremonies.

President Wilson yesterday issued the usual proclamation declaring March 4 a holiday for the thousands of government employees in Washington.

PUBLIC IS AGAINST PRIVATE PROJECT

Strong Opposition to Proposed Utilization of National Parks by Water-Power and Land Irrigation Interests Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—"The wonderful scenic beauties of the American national parks must be preserved. They belong to the people, and every citizen of the United States has a share. It is a sort of mutual benefit company, and any attempt on the part of individuals or private companies to 'freeze out' the public must be checked."

Thus declares Prof. H. B. Ward, head of the department of zoology of the University of Illinois and one of the leading organizers in the fight against the commercialization of national parks.

"I have received expressions from over half the states," said Professor Ward, "and I find the sentiment to be strongly against the utilization of our national parks by private irrigation and water-power interests. If bills now pending in Congress were passed, turning over thousands of acres of land to private concerns, the natural beauties of our parks would be destroyed. Congress must not give away valuable land that rightfully belongs to the public."

Two Projects

"Just now certain irrigation interests in Montana and Idaho are after privileges in our largest and most beautiful reserve, Yellowstone National Park. Two plans are being pushed: (a) to give over one part of it for water storage purposes; and (b) to allow Yellowstone Lake to be dammed that it may serve as a reservoir for another project. Either plan would be profitable to the few, but detrimental to the interests of the majority of the people of the United States."

"A bill has already passed the Senate granting a cession of 8000 acres in the southwest corner of Yellowstone, one of the most beautiful, but least known, of the entire reserve. This portion contains over 40 falls from 60 to 100 feet in height, rich natural scenery, and is surrounded by a crest of magnificent beauty. At present there are no roads leading into it, but the possibilities for automobile roads and trails are practically unlimited. During discussion on the bill this territory was described as a 'swampy waste land, unfit for use of any kind.' A recent investigation by William C. Gregg revealed the fact, however, that this area is one of the most beautiful in the park."

Bill Urged by Senator

"The damming of Yellowstone Lake would destroy its beauty, its wonderfully colored terraces, its paint pots, and the vast pasture land that surrounds it. On the other hand, it would serve relatively few in Montana or Wyoming. Local newspaper clippings from the lower Yellowstone region in Montana report public speeches by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, promising to push a bill this winter for authority to dam Yellowstone Lake. In one of these he declares that he will get this legislation through for them if he does nothing else at the session."

"That is the very thing that Congress must stop. We cannot allow private enterprise literally to 'steal' that which justly belongs to the people. The national parks are great museums. Cities spend millions of dollars to collect fine specimens of nature and place them on exhibit, while the parks contain all these things free and in their natural state. The national parks must be reserved for the people and must not be commercialized."

COUNTER PUBLICITY PLANNED BY UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A trade union open shop committee has been formed to launch a counter propaganda against the alleged efforts of the steel interests and other large corporations to destroy labor unions.

John Coughlin, of Machinists Union 401, is chairman of this committee, which plans to act in behalf of the Central Labor Council in combating legislation at Albany designed to deprive the workers of the protection of the labor laws and to turn the compensation department into the hands of casualty companies.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller in a message to the Women's National Republican Club praises the wisdom shown by Republican women in avoiding "the semblance of nonpartisanship" and allying themselves openly with one of the two great political organizations.

NEED OF SELECTION IN IMMIGRATION

Newcomers Must Be Chosen With View to Economic Needs and Possibility of Assimilation, Declares New York Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A national immigration policy, predicated on the country's economic development and requirements, on adequate means for distribution of immigrants, and on the country's power and the newcomers' ability for true assimilation, must be not only formulated but enforced in the United States, according to Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

"Such a policy," says Mr. Sisson, "would automatically and intelligently regulate the flow of immigration. Unless immigrant labor is obtainable in proper quantity and quality, some American industries may have to set up factories in countries where labor is available. A sound solution cannot be reached, if we permit exigencies and fears of the present to exclude adequate contemplation of its tremendous possibilities for political and economic weal or woe to this country."

Thus declares Prof. H. B. Ward, head of the department of zoology of the University of Illinois and one of the leading organizers in the fight against the commercialization of national parks.

Method Expounded

"Any constructive legislation must deal not so much with restriction as with selection, and any proper selective method will require the services of officials abroad, which in turn will necessitate arrangements with other countries to permit such officials to conduct such investigations. The predicted immigrant inundation will be nothing more than a 'mythical flood.'

"While it is true that economic conditions in Europe are such as to inspire large numbers to emigrate, western Europe is steadily rehabilitating itself, as is proved by the gradual but pronounced decrease in its unfavorable balance of trade. Europe, as a whole, sorely needs its manpower and will continue to need it during reconstruction."

"There can be no doubt about the advisability of negotiating immigration and labor treaties with foreign governments in place of the present inefficient and inadequate methods of control through consular service and passports, so as to insure the admittance of only those immigrants desired and selected according to standards. It would be possible to arrive at definite understandings with each country on the quantity and quality of immigrants wanted here, to provide proper machinery for regulation of arrivals, and to insure some cooperation on the part of other countries in seeking the right kind of immigrants. If the provisions were made in such treaties, the problem of assimilation would be greatly simplified."

Cooperation by Business Urged

"Legislation alone can never affect the desired assimilation, although it may help by providing the means to control immigration by selection at its source. The solution of the assimilation problem lies largely in economic cooperation with immigrants of our various business interests. The economic value of the immigrant in America to his home country is the prime reason for his country's desire to control his migration. Racial chambers of commerce in America encourage trade relations between the immigrant and his native country, by sending of his savings to home country banks and friends or relatives, and by providing in this country an extension of the home market."

"As one of the many movements that should be started to aid in assimilation, I single out that which appears to my own special field—the closer cooperation of our banking interests with the immigrant. There should be adequate legislation to supervise immigrant banks doing an entering wedge for the permission of professional baseball on Sunday.

SOCIALISTS' STATUS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Assembly judiciary committee began an investigation here yesterday into the qualifications of Henry Jager, Socialist, to represent New York City district in the state Legislature. Though duly elected and not expelled as a Socialist, he has been before him, Mr. Jager's qualifications of residence and alleged inflammatory utterances by him are the basis of the inquiry.

SPECIAL BILL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Opposition was voiced by the Lord's Day League of New England at the legislative hearing on a bill which would permit amateur baseball teams playing on Sunday to take voluntary contributions toward expenses, on the ground that the measure represents an entering wedge for the permission of professional baseball on Sunday.

FARM LAND

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COURTS HAVE PART IN AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The court of appeals here has ruled that the state of Massachusetts has the power to regulate foreign exchange and the sale of worthless European currencies.

"It leaves to the consideration of our merchants the problem and possible profits to them of inducing our immigrants to purchase American products instead of those of their native land, and thereby establish one more economic tie between the immigrant and this country to facilitate his proper assimilation."

Importance of Judicial System as Citizenship Influence Results in Agitation for Improvement of the Lower State Courts

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PORTO RICO MAKES APPEAL TO CONGRESS

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INQUIRY ON STATUS OF JUDGE LANDIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Department of Justice was

asked yesterday to decide on the question as to whether or not Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, federal judge in Chicago, is entitled to hold his position as the arbiter of the big league baseball.

Nathaniel Dial (D.), Senator from South Carolina, who has attacked Judge Landis vigorously for the recent decision whereby the judge reflected severely on a banking concern

which paid a clerk a salary of \$90 a month, wrote a letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, asking him to pass on the question involved in the holding of two positions by Judge Landis. He refused to make public the text of the letter to the Attorney-General.

Senator Dial is preparing to appear before the House Committee on the Judiciary, which is dealing with the

WELTY resolution calling for the

impeachment of Judge Landis.

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LATEST MOVEMENT OF JAIMIST LEADER

Spanish Pretender Proposes to Intensify His Organization and to Form a "Strong Nucleus" to Safeguard Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The Jaimitos, or Carlists as they are sometimes not properly called, are in a curious situation in Spain at the present time, and whatever may have been their prospects in the past it is agreed that they are down to almost vanishing point now. Most important centers have their Jaimitist societies still; they hold occasional meetings and they make declarations, but make them very quietly. They have very little influence and their discussions and determinations are for the most part merely academic. It is a further interesting fact that all the members of these Jaimitist societies are not followers of their nominal chief, Don Jaime.

This quixotic situation is due to the circumstance that about two years ago there was a serious split between Don Jaime and those most closely attached to him and the chief persons representing him in Madrid and other parts of Spain, and particularly Vazquez de Mella, who for long past had been his most stalwart supporter. The latter acted as editor of the "Correo Espanol," the daily newspaper of Madrid that is devoted to the Jaimitist cause, and which during the war was violently pro-German. Vazquez de Mella writing a long stream of red-hot articles full of the bitterest declarations against the Allies, while the news parts of the paper abounded with the most remarkable stories of German victories by sea and land that never did take place.

Don Jaime Changes Front

During the war Don Jaime made no protest against these proceedings, but, the war over and the Allies victorious, he proceeded to denounce Vazquez de Mella very vigorously, installed some one else as chief in the offices of the "Correo Espanol" and reconstituted his organization in Madrid largely on pro-allied lines. Vazquez de Mella and the partisans thereof made strong protest, there were declarations and manifestoes, and appeals to the Jaimitist societies in the capital and the provinces, while questions as to the proprietorship of the newspaper had to be dealt with by the lawyers.

However, in spite of what was said about the opportunism of Don Jaime and a feeling that Vazquez de Mella was being very unfairly dealt with, Don Jaime remained at the nominal head of things, while Vazquez de Mella retired with the intimation that for the future he was Jaimitist in the ideal but there was no Don Jaime for him so far as monarchical plans were concerned. Votes on the question of adherence had to be taken in the provincial organizations and in most places there were more or less serious schisms. However, Jaimitism being, as stated, a matter of academics, these differences were interesting rather than important.

Three in Cortes

The Jaimitists hardly made a sign of life at the recent elections, and apparently only three of them have found their way into the Cortes, and that not so much Jaimitists as something else, having to rely on the support of other sections. Vazquez de Mella made election statements in which there was no reference to his late chief, only the varying prospects of Mr. Jaime being considered.

Now comes the news from San Sebastian that Don Jaime has recently been seen there. His main headquarters are in Paris, and naturally he spends much time at Blarritz, which is within sight of Spain and not more than an hour or two's journey from San Sebastian. Moreover, there is the best reason to believe that this is not the first time that Don Jaime has strolled about and visited people at the famous and beautiful Spanish seaside resort. It is unlikely, unless active machinations were feared or such departures from the correct conduct of a pretender attracted too much public notice and comment, that the Spanish Government would interfere. It is even said that Don Jaime has been to Madrid, and he might come here often but for the fact that his visits, if they were publicly known, would naturally create a small sensation and then certainly the government would consider that they must not be repeated. But for the present the government can afford to be tolerant to Don Jaime.

Jaimitists and Bolshevism

On the recent occasion when he is understood to have appeared in San Sebastian, a gathering of his supporters from Madrid and elsewhere was held there. "The King," as according to usage in such matters the Jaimitists always call their leader, was not present at the business proceedings on the afternoon of that day, but Mr. Saez, one of his chief men, read a speech by him that he had sent along for the purpose. Mr. Najera, another important Jaimitist, expressed the view that the Jaimitists and other elements of order should join themselves together in a common front to Bolshevism. The manager of the "Correo Espanol" read a statement according to which it was determined to establish a company for the purpose of publishing Jaimitist newspapers.

In the communication made by Don Jaime himself it was stated that he proposed to intensify the organization of his followers, since, having regard to the crisis through which Spain was passing, influenced as she was by world problems, he considered that it was highly desirable that there should be a "strong nucleus" for the purpose of safeguarding order."

WIRELESS SERVICE MAKES BIG ADVANCE

World Benefiting by Wonderful Developments and Better News Service Means Better Understanding Between the Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The news that Marconigrams were recently exchanged between King George and the President of the French Republic on the occasion of the opening of the first public wireless telegraph service between England and France, is a reversal of policy in French commercial wireless services hitherto conducted by the French Government, through various high-power stations in their possession. By this policy the French Government has handed over to a commercial company (Compagnie Générale de Télégraphie sans fil) the business of combining all commercial wireless communications between France and other countries. This company will use for long distance purposes, until such time as their own high-powered station is completed, the Lyons and Bordeaux stations, the latter being the largest in the world, and of American construction.

He had no intention of renouncing his rights to the throne of Spain although the day might come some time when he would be disposed to retire into private life. As to relations between Spain and France, he considered that a mutual cordiality ought always to exist. In the matter of the problem of Morocco, Spain ought to work in agreement with France who, he thought, would be content with very little. Tangier ought, in his opinion, to be Spanish. As to social problems he thought that capital should belong to those who worked and produced, land being given over to those who cultivated it, with facilities for payment. And at the finish he himself said that once last summer he spent some hours in San Sebastian.

REPORT OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The International Women's Suffrage Alliance has just issued a report of the conference held at Geneva during June, 1920. The conference met for the first time since 1913. During the years when such reunions were not possible, much happened of great importance to the women's movement, and the conveners observe with pardonable pride: "While at previous meetings progress was measured by one or even two victories, at this congress 20 fall to be recorded." Nine women members of Parliament were present and spoke, it being announced that women were now eligible for election to nearly all the parliaments in the countries where they had recently been enfranchised.

The reports made by the delegates from the various countries are of special interest, particularly some from the East. "Our organization has branches in Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa and Tiberias," say the women who represented Palestine. "There are also," they continue, "women on the City Council of Haifa."

Iceland appears to have a curious franchise: after the loss of an amendment giving all women of 25 equal rights with men, it was resolved that the age limit for men voters and women be 40, this limit to be lowered annually during 15 years until all men and women over 25 are enfranchised. This plan at all events has the merit of equality between the sexes. Even the Crimea sent a delegate, who said: "I am glad and proud to be the first Moslem woman to announce that full equality of civic and political rights has been already granted to women in a Muhammadan country."

GERMAN TACTICS IN UPPER SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland.—According to news received here from Upper Silesia, the German authorities have ordered the withdrawal of 700 best locomotives out of the total number of 1150 available in the whole district. The purpose of this order is considered obvious in view of the approaching plebiscite; it aims at the disorganization and dislocation of the communication before and during the plebiscite.

Another fact which is causing general indignation among the Polish population is the prolonged detention of political offenders who are kept in prisons without instructions on the part of the authorities as to what is to be done with them. The Polish representatives have appealed to the Inter-Allied Commission asking for their intervention.

SOCIAL WELFARE STUDY
From The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Minister of Education recently approved of the grant of a traveling scholarship of £150 for one year. The conditions under which the grant is given provide that the recipient is to visit England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States, with a view to acquainting himself with methods of investigation, field work, and organization in social welfare, particularly child welfare; to take a regular course including practical work, in Canada or the United States, of six or nine months' duration; and to write a report with a view to conditions in South Africa.

DIFFICULTIES NOT INSURABLE

Europe and the United States have already spoken through the medium of this wonderful and unseen link, and although perhaps this must be regarded in an experimental stage, it is considered by Mr. Marconi likely to be developed, and it may be well within a reasonable time when sustained conversation across the Atlantic may take place. Mr. Marconi has declared recently that despite difficulties to be overcome in widening the scope of wireless, he does not by any means consider these difficulties insurmountable.

Before wireless telephony can be considered a commercial proposition a means must be found to reduce the capital cost of the requisite stations and equipment, and this must be done

without sacrificing efficiency. Headway has already been made here, and Mr. Marconi has stated that the masts and towers, which at first had to be very high, can now be reduced, and already, given an 80-foot mast and a small power apparatus, he has succeeded in speaking to places up to 1000 miles distant.

For short distances wireless telephony is not considered so serviceable as for long spans, the reason being that in the former case numbers of messages might interfere with one another. It is with experiments likely to help navigation at sea that Mr. Marconi is perhaps more concerned at this stage of his work, and he is actively employed in this direction. To overcome collisions at sea, and to make navigation less arduous in foggy weather, is his object at present, and in the same way everything is being done to enable airmen and the like to find their true position in the absence of sunlight. Every advance made in wireless communications is helping humanity, and Mr. Marconi is devoting himself to this great end.

BRITISH MEDICAL SCHEME CRITICIZED

Compulsory Medical Treatment Opposed as Doctors Said to Be Unable in 90 Per Cent of Cases to Diagnose Complaints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent instructions issued by the Ministry of Health which puts it in the power of a medical officer to send any minor official to examine the case-records kept by a "panel doctor" have been the subject of much severe criticism in the London press. Heretofore, statements made to a doctor or lawyer have been looked upon as secret, but this new regulation on the part of the national health insurance department of the Ministry of Health has abolished all secrecy, and although this only applies to "panel" patients at present, the question arises, is it likely to stop there?

A leading article in The Times states that this regulation has created "a situation fraught with grave peril to individual liberty. Of all forms of tyranny a medical inquisition is the worst, since it leads inevitably to attempts to force upon sick men and women routine methods which may be extremely disquietful to them. The personal factor drops out of sight. Yet but a fashion of the hour, and will, perhaps, be abandoned within a year or two."

Compulsory Doctoring

It is interesting in this connection to read that Sir James Mackenzie has quite recently openly stated that in upwards of 90 per cent of all cases coming for medical examination and advice—exclusive of trivial complaints and minor injuries—the medical man is unable to "state the nature of the patient's illness with any degree of accuracy." The rejection of the new Ministry of Health Bill recently by the House of Lords has at least postponed some very far-reaching measures which the government has had in view. Commenting upon such measures the medical correspondent of The Times makes the following statement:

"A new bill of vast proportions to provide medical treatment to every man, woman and child, in the land appears to be already in existence. It is to be a measure on the grandest scale, and every department of medicine will be included. . . . While doctors have been discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a state medical service, it looks as if Dr. Addison, and his henchman, Sir George Newman, had established it.

Information From Census

"The so-called independent general practitioner who is on the panel now, already belongs to a 'region' over which a regional medical officer presides, and to a 'division' over which a divisional officer presides. These officers, it is true, are as yet only 'advisers' or 'referents'. But their powers are considerable. . . . Dr. Addison is understood to have under consideration a measure to extend public treatment to the whole community, and not only to the insured."

When the statements made by a man or Sir James Mackenzie's standing are taken into consideration, and the further possibility of the forthcoming census being used as a means of obtaining information in regard to health matters, which might be used as a basis for compulsory medical treatment, it will be seen that a grave danger is threatening the liberty of the British citizen.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT DECREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Russia.—A Soviet Government decree has been published here in which it is stated that all work on local councils or in the state factories shall have the right of free use of the Russian wireless system, which is controlled by the Soviet Government. This is apparently a further stage in the experiment of Nicholas Lenin for the abolition of money. A further decree of the Soviet Government announces that strong measures will be taken to remedy the strike situation in Russia. The decree warns all strikers that unless they return to work immediately they will be imprisoned for terms varying from one to five years and their families will be deprived of food.

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GERMANS CARRYING OUT REPARATIONS

Government Issues Memorandum to Disprove Contention That Germany Is Evading Reparation Clauses of Peace Treaty

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Irritated by constant suggestions in the French press to the effect that the German Government is endeavoring to evade fulfillment of the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty the Foreign Office here has just issued a long memorandum on the subject in which it seeks to show—and it must be confessed with emphatic success—that quite the contrary is the case.

The German Government claims to have handed over to the Allies, reckoned in terms of gold marks, the following: Railway rolling stock to the value of 245,639,430 gold marks. Agricultural machinery to the value of 28,939,566 gold marks. Merchant shipping to the value of 7,310,302,334 gold marks. Machinery for industrial reconstruction purposes to the value of 966,330 gold marks. Live stock to the value of 237,367,791 gold marks. Coal and coke to the value of 655,957,300 gold marks. Dyes and pharmaceutical products to the value of 235,525,000 gold marks.

The government, according to the terms of the memorandum mentioned, values at 8,130,291,267 gold marks German state property, overseas cables, railway bridges and the coal mines of the Sarre basin which it has been compelled to hand over to the Allies since the armistice of which had previously been seized by them. The cost of the upkeep of the allied armies of occupation on the Rhine and the various interallied commissions to Germany so far is estimated at 500,000,000 gold marks. The total sum which the observance of its Peace Treaty financial and economic obligations has occasioned Germany is placed at the enormous sum of 740,211,746 gold marks.

An Impressive List

The value of the railway material handed over to the Allies includes the following: 2843 drill machines, 4516 plows, 8619 harrows, 5305 cultivators, 9000 shovels and 1870 potato crushers. The memorandum mentions that in the matter of the surrender of live stock Germany has practically carried out her obligations. The following, valued at 237,367,791 gold marks, are stated to have been sent to France and Belgium: 40,700 horses, 184,000 cows, 136,200 sheep, 20,000 goats and 35,000 hens. Dyes and pharmaceutical products to the value of 525,000 gold marks have been sent to allied lands, fixed for the end of October next.

LABOR BUREAU IS SITTING AT GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The sixth session of the administrative council of the International Labor Bureau has been held here under the presidency of Arthur Fontaine, the delegate of the French Government.

The sitting was mainly occupied with the discussion of the directors' report on the work of the bureau since the last session. The council also considered the question of the powers intrusted to the bureau concerning the conditions of labor in the countries for which mandates had been given under the Peace Treaty. The council put on record the fact that appreciable results had already been obtained for the ratification of the agreements reached at Washington.

It was announced that the general inquiry concerning production would be terminated in the month of May. Mr. Moser of Switzerland, Mr. Lindström of Sweden and Mr. Abbate of Italy, will comprise the commission of arbitration which will settle the methods to be adopted for the transfer to Alsace-Lorraine of the social and state engagements established by Germany.

The Spanish Government delegate declined to accept the inquiry in Spain demanded by the Spanish workers, who complain of violations of the workers' liberty. The council refused the Swiss proposal to eliminate from the order of the day the regulation of agricultural work.

The council appointed a commission including Mr. Fontaine, Mr. Isauksa, Mr. Jonhauks, and Mr. Hodzic to decide under what rules the choice should be made of the eight most industrial states entitled to be members of the administrative council. The council approved the accounts for 1920 and adopted the budget for 1921 within the limits fixed by the League of Nations. The next session of the council will take place on April 12. The third international labor conference was fixed for the end of October next.



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'FIVE DAYS OF FIUME' IS UNWISE ATTACK

D'Annunzio's Green Book Accuses Italian Regulars Although He Pretended to Be "Faithful Servant of Italy"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Following the example of the governments of great states, the former commander of Fiume has issued to all members of the Italian Legislature an official Green Book, containing his version of the glorious "Five Days of Fiume." This last phrase, like so many of the poet's utterances, is not original; it is an adaptation of the historic "Five Days of Milan," when the Lombard capital rose against the Austrians in March, 1848, a struggle described by the American historian, Mr. Stillman, as "perhaps the most brilliant feat of unorganized courage which the history of Europe can record."

But there is no parallel, except in the number of days, between the fighting in Milan and the conflict at Fiume. At the latter town the "legionaries" of the post were opposing Italian regulars, their own flesh and blood; in Milan the citizens were rising against the Austrians. Nor can it be pretended that the poet has been well advised in the contents, any more than in the title, of his "Documents of the Five Days of Fiume."

In Dithyrambic Strain

"He writes in a dithyrambic strain, quite out of place in an official publication, and brings accusations against the Italian regular troops quite inconsistent with his pretensions to be a faithful 'servant of Italy.' No Italian might have been expected to 'denigrare' (if one may use the favorite Italian word) his own people before the world. Fortunately, the world, accustomed to Captain d'Annunzio's wholesale attacks upon all and sundry, from President and (Mrs.) Wilson to General Dyer, and from Mr. Nitti to General Caviglia, will not take very seriously the accusations of 'barbarous violence, theft and rapine, sacking and atrocities on the civil population' (to quote from the table of contents) brought without proper proof by the leading Italian poet against men who are both his fellow-countrymen and Italy's allies."

No foreigner will believe that the Italian regulars, who behaved so well on the Plat and the Isonzo, in Macedonia and Albania, when pitted against enemies of another race, suddenly became savages when placed in the difficult position of being obliged to make their fellow-Italians of Fiume carry out Italy's solemn pledge to enforce the treaty of Rapallo. Horace remarked, that "to painters and poets any license is allowed." But, to judge by the press comments, many Italians think that even this large poetic license has been overstepped by the author of this Fiume Green Book.

A Challenge, Not a Defense

The preface to the "Documents," which is the poet's handbook, has been characterized as "a challenge, not a defense." It is certainly not calculated to promote tranquillity, which, above all else, the Italian people, wearied by three years of the Adriatic question, sorely needs. Captain d'Annunzio in this publication bring "not peace but a sword." He remarks that "the Fiume spirit survives the Fiume undertaking. It is, and remains, the vigilant guardian of that Italian victory, which the Roman Government and the Trieste military command have vainly tried to drown in the Jugo-Slav Adriatic. This surviving spirit, which is none other than the immortal spirit of the race, has not forgotten, has not pardoned, has not disarmed. It awaits its hour." Now, shorn of its rhetorical trappings, this may be interpreted to mean that the poet and his "legionaries" are only bidding their time, either to embark upon another adventure similar to that of Fiume, possibly in Dalmatia, or to head the movement of the so-called "Fascisti," or Anti-Socialist Leaguers, whose conflicts with the Socialists in Italy are now of daily occurrence.

The former of these hypotheses would mean foreign, the latter civil war, and Italy wants neither. The peculiarly Anglo-Saxon virtue of taking a defeat silently is unknown to Captain D'Annunzio, who, as one of his Italian critics has said, would have done better to be silent, showing thereby that "true and best patriotism, which knows how to support the fiery ordeal of resentments and individual interests or vanities." Instead of silence, the poet has chosen to hurl invectives against Mr. Giolitti and General Caviglia, the hero of Vittorio Veneto, and accusations against General Caviglia's soldiers. It was not thus that Garibaldi behaved when he was ordered to retire from the Trentino and wounded by an Italian bullet at Aspromonte. But Garibaldi was one of the simplest and most magnanimous of men, who sank self in his country and abhorred the limelight of the stage, content to allow others to reap the fruits of his disinterested labors. But then Garibaldi was not a poet but a plain man of action.

The "Documents"

The actual "Documents" do not contain any of those compromising revelations, which some expected. They reveal nothing in the least embarrassing to ministers, still less prove the complicity of any of them with Gabriel d'Annunzio. On the other hand, they throw some interesting side-lights upon the real value set by the poet's entourage upon the parliamentary deputation, which went to parley with him before his final catastrophe. It is now obvious that Captain d'Annunzio was under no illusions about the

practical efficacy of this deputation. His foreign secretary remarks in a published letter, addressed to the official representative of the Fiuman Regency in Rome, that he was "profoundly skeptical" on this score. "From Mr. Giolitti and Count Sforza," he wrote, "they certainly will obtain nothing, and he cruelly went on to scoff at the 'wise and competent air of persons who have been there,' which they will not fail to assume."

But the "Documents" contain one very important allusion to a burning political question. Mr. Zoli in the same letter summing up the points agreed to defend in the Chamber upon their return home, mentions as one of them "the necessity of attributing to the Fiuman state the possession of Port Baross and the Delta of the Enza." This statement is followed by the significant comment: "This is in contradiction with the 'secret agreement' made at Rapallo." Mr. Zoli, therefore, suspected what there is good reason to believe, that, in addition to the published articles of the Treaty of Rapallo, there may have been a secret clause, pledging Italy to give the possession, or possibly the usufruct, of the Delta and Port Baross.

Secret Treaties Not Binding

It has been pointed out to the writer by an official of the League of Nations, that such a clause would have no international value, because secret treaties no longer have a binding force, but all agreements must be registered publicly at the bureau of that body. Possibly there may be truth in the alternative rumor current in diplomatic quarters, that all that was agreed was that the question of the Delta and Port Baross should be referred to the mixed commission for the delimitation of the Fiuman frontier, created by article 5 of the Treaty, and from which, in case of difference, a final appeal lies to the President of the Swiss Confederation. As the Treaty of Rapallo has now been formally ratified and the ratifications exchanged between Count Sforza and Mr. Antonievich, the Jugo-Slav Minister in Rome, this commission can be appointed without further delay, and the last fragment of this industry (which before the war comprised Poland's chief exports) is likely to be very rapid.

Poland a Sugar Exporter

Before the war, Poland's exports consisted chiefly of sugar, agricultural products, timber, oil and textile goods. The territories which form the Republic of Poland produced them approximately 600,000 tons of sugar, of which Poland exported 450,000 tons. The former German Empire and Austria-Hungary, both large sugar exporters in pre-war times, have now lost their principal sugar-producing territories, so that, taking her previous exports as a guide, Poland should now rank first or second among the principal sugar-exporting countries of Europe. This year, however, the textile trade has been kept busy working for the army, and after the final conclusion of peace the recovery of this industry (which before the war comprised Poland's chief exports) is likely to be very rapid.

Meanwhile, at Fiume, in preparation for the elections at the end of February, the two rival Italian local parties, the Zanelliani and the d'Annunziani, have been assailing one another with peculiar violence, so that Italian military police have been called in to maintain order. For, now that his "legionaries" have been withdrawn, it is clear that many native Fiumans were not favorable to the poet's rule. The third party, the Croats, remain quiet, but is scarcely strong enough to benefit by the mutual quarrels of the other two. There is also a considerable Hungarian and Jewish element in the town. The former will probably vote Italian.

Effect of Publication

The publication of these "Documents" seems likely to have the effect of a boomerang, which recoils upon the thrower. The "Messenger" remarked that "nothing more pernicious for the good name of the Italian Army has been published since the discussion on the inquiry into the retreat of Caporetto." But the blow will not affect the Italian Army, but rather him who dealt it. What good can possibly be attained by these acrid attacks? They shall not alter one jot or one tittle of the Treaty of Rapallo, now solemnly signed, sealed and delivered. They will not even upset the government. At best, they may please a few Extreme Nationalists, though few Italians will care to see their army publicly calumniated by one who has worn its uniform and greatly distinguished himself by his plucky air raids during the war.

One result will be the further diminution in the already diminished ranks of Gabriel d'Annunzio's admirers. Not a few who applauded him when he went to Fiume, left him when he rewarded deserters from the Italian navy, and, knelt before them on the quay. More still abandoned his cause, when he insisted upon resisting the forces of his country; and yet more may be expected to repudiate him, now that he publicly blackens the conduct of those forces. This publication will arouse slumbering controversies, lead to personal recriminations and envenom public life at a moment when unity is essential.

SWEDISH LABOR TO RESIST LOWER WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The central organization of Swedish skilled labor recently held a meeting at Eskilstuna, at which the problem of reduced wages was discussed and a strong resolution passed, embodying their anything but moderate demands. If a reduction of wages should prove unavoidable, Labor will make it a condition for agreeing to the same, that employers give them the right—through a council or committee elected by the men, to obtain full insight into the economic position of the concerns in question, and all conditions bearing upon the possibilities of selling, also into the technical and financial encouragement of the respective concerns.

WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Hitherto married women in Scotland have not enjoyed the same legal rights over their own property as married women in England possess. Women suffragists and other organized bodies in Scotland have long urged that this injustice should be remedied; they have agitated for its removal, and have brought the matter to the notice of Parliament. Until quite recently their efforts had been without success, but at last the matter has been tackled by the government, with the result that the Married Women's Property Bill in Scotland has passed the report stage in the House of Lords and has now been placed upon the statute book.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR POLISH TRADE

Both Imports and Exports Have Grown, but Growth of Exports Is the More Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VARSAW, Poland.—From the statistics recently published relating to foreign commerce, it would seem that there is every ground for optimism when looking at the prospects of Polish foreign trade. The figures given show that both imports and exports have grown, but the growth of exports has been the more important. From November, 1920, to January, 1920, the exports were only 5 per cent of the imports, but from April to June the proportion increased to 20 per cent. This is quite a good increase, especially when it is taken into consideration that 193,921 tons out of 431,609 tons, the total imports for the second quarter, is coal from Silesia, which may soon be incorporated in Poland, either altogether or in part.

Restriction on Luxuries

The severe restrictions imposed on articles of luxury by the Minister of Trade has of necessity curtailed their import to a great extent, so that the principal imports of Poland are foodstuffs and articles of necessity. Paper, chemical products, machinery, agricultural implements, cotton goods, glass, and so forth are included in the manufactured goods imported.

Out of the total of 431,609 tons of imported goods, approximately three-quarters have come from Germany, but there has been an increase in British goods imported from 6229 tons for the first quarter to 8378 for the second quarter of 1920. The growth of exports to Great Britain has been still more rapid, rising from 1400 tons in the first quarter to 8725 tons in the second. Poland's chief industry, however, the textile trade, has been kept busy working for the army, and after the final conclusion of peace the recovery of this industry (which before the war comprised Poland's chief exports) is likely to be very rapid.

Meanwhile, at Fiume, in preparation for the elections at the end of February, the two rival Italian local parties, the Zanelliani and the d'Annunziani, have been assailing one another with peculiar violence, so that Italian military police have been called in to maintain order. For, now that his "legionaries" have been withdrawn, it is clear that many native Fiumans were not favorable to the poet's rule. The third party, the Croats, remain quiet, but is scarcely strong enough to benefit by the mutual quarrels of the other two. There is also a considerable Hungarian and Jewish element in the town. The former will probably vote Italian.

With regard to agricultural produce, with the revival of Polish agriculture, Poland will be able to exchange potatoes, oats, seeds, and so forth for raw materials and manufactured goods. Timber also has in the past been exported largely, and Galicia was the center of the timber export trade of Poland. Of the 10,746 tons exported from April to June, 1920, 3382 tons were sent to England. Galicia also did an important export trade in oil before the war, while the textile trade was concentrated in Lodz. Polish cotton and woolen manufactures are much in demand in Rumania, Bulgaria and the border states of the former Russian Empire.

A Slow Recovery

Financially, Poland seems to have recovered very slowly from the results of the German occupation and it is thought that the war with the Bolsheviks is mainly responsible for this. To cover the budget deficit, which amounts to about 40,000,000,000, and a further demand of the government for another 17,000,000,000, the government has resorted to the printing press and is pouring new billions into the market every month.

This policy has had a very bad effect on prices, foreign exchanges, and so forth, and since 1919 prices have risen enormously. The average index number stands as high as 10,000 per cent. The fluctuations of prices and exchanges, and the general uncertainty involved, makes the reconstruction of Poland more difficult, but already it may be said that about one-fourth of the industrial capacity of the country has been restored.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADES

The Store is closed daily at 5 P.M.

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Blouses

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is now showing an entirely new and interesting selection of Knitted Wool Novelties, among which are

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These Capes are made of light-weight wool, in a plaited effect; with a large comfortable collar of brushed wool in self or contrasting color.

(Third Floor)

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Ramie-weave Dress Linens

(6,000 yards; 45 inches wide)

in white, Copenhagen blue, Belgian blue, pink, rose, gold, lavender and mignonne green
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(First Floor)

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Decorative Linens

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Madeira Hand-embroidered Linens

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Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)

per set . . . \$6.75, 7.50, 9.75

Centerpieces, each 2.25, 2.50, 3.00

Hand-crocheted Luncheon Sets

(13 pieces)

All crochet . . . per set \$11.50

With linen centers

per set . . . \$9.75, 11.50

Italian Hand-emb'd Luncheon Sets

of cream linen:

Squares, white embroidery (13 pieces)

per set . . . \$18.50, 19.75

Squares, blue embroidery (13 pieces)

per set . . . \$17.50, 22.50

Oblongs, white embroidery (7 pieces)

per set . . . \$25.75, 27.75

Oblongs, white embroidery (13 pieces)

per set . . . \$42.00, 45.75

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Vogue Patterns

for the Spring season

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Spring Fashions in

Women's Silk Hosiery

The new assortments now assembled in the Hosiery Department embrace practically every wanted style and color, including the smart shoe shades that will be in demand during the ensuing months. Especially noteworthy are the following:

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All silk (tax extra) . . . per pair 3.50

(First Floor)

MR. CRERAR TO LEAD CANADIAN FARMERS

Saskatchewan Chooses Leader in Election Struggle Against Federal Government—Cooperative Marketing Plan Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The conclusion of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association annual convention in Moose Jaw assures for T. A. Crerar, M. P., former Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, the leadership of the exponents of the new national political movement in the other western Canadian provinces and last week 1600 farmers unanimously accepted him as their leader in the fight against the return to power of the Meighen Government at the next Dominion elections.

The indorsement resolution was carried enthusiastically at a public meeting the first night of the convention following an address in which Mr. Crerar scathingly denounced the high protection policies of the Canadian Government. The effect of the tariff in this country, he said, was to create monopolies and combines at the expense of the one big natural industry, agriculture. The argument that such a policy built up a home market for protected manufactured goods was characterized as a myth, "for," said he, "driving the boys and girls into the cities is not developing sound national prosperity." The fiscal policy, he contended, should be shaped to build up the national resources, the first of which was agriculture.

Watchful Waiting

He decried the federal government's policy of "watchful waiting" in declining to bring down the budget until the disposition of the Fordney bill had been determined. Reprisals would do no good. If they refused to trade with the Yankees because of the so-called adverse exchange rate, why should not the mother country adopt the same attitude against Canada on the same grounds? It was all nonsense to advocate such measures. The way to deal with the exchange situation was to get back to normal. Agitation had grown to a considerable extent in the United States that the barriers against Canadian wheat and cattle should again be raised. "Just because a tax is put on Canadian wheat and live stock going into the states, does that furnish a good reason why we should retaliate?" he asked. "If you raise your tariff against the United States you add the cost to the Canadian people."

Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which is composed of the executive officers of the provincial farmers' organizations, referring to the attitude of the federal government, said: "They are willing to sit in an attitude of watchful waiting and pray to the gods to throw into their laps a political prize package from the United States."

Export of Farm Produce

Mr. Lambert declared that 85 per cent of Canadian exports, which totalled \$975,000,000 in the nine months ending December 31, were agricultural and natural products. If it had not been for the farmers of the country the existing financial depression would have been the most serious financial panic the country had ever seen. The manufacturer, on the other hand, had contributed little to the exports, but had imported materials from the United States, and besides, paid a great deal for them in the form of exchange. Among the protected manufacturers they found unemployment, curtailed production and a very marked disposition to sit back and wait until the home market recovered its purchasing power.

While these addresses served but to strengthen the farmers in their determination to invade the federal realm, their attitude toward the proposal to capture the Saskatchewan Government was totally different. Despite the fact that the sister organizations on either side of them geographically have within the past few weeks decided to enter provincial politics, the Saskatchewan farmers by a 40-to-1 vote agreed that the time was not opportune to enter the field in this province.

While a good deal of the time of the convention was given to political discussions, economic subjects loomed large, and of these the most important was the matter of cooperative wheat marketing, a topic which has been much to the fore for months among the local organizations and in the district conventions.

Cooperation Successful

The shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar during the war coupled with the drop in the price of wheat since last summer has focused the farmer's attention on the problem of securing more for his produce. With little expectation of relief by way of tariff reductions on imports or much appreciable immediate reduction in the cost of producing their grain the agriculturists of the west are eagerly searching for an increased price for their product by way of cooperative marketing.

In the operations of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company in this Province and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., in Alberta and Manitoba, the farmers have been enabled for several years to enjoy a measure of cooperative marketing for their grains. Through these organizations the farmers availing themselves of these facilities secure the prevailing prices at the time of marketing. These institutions were organized with a view to a regu-

latory effect on the prices offered by private elevators companies and on their practices with reference to dockage, weight, etc. The provincial government assisted in the establishment of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company in the form of loans, but it is entirely owned and operated by the farmer shareholders.

Wheat Board Appreciated

The Canada Wheat Board, which in 1919 superseded government control and fixed the price policy of the two preceding years, was given complete control of the sale of the entire Canadian crop. Under this method of cooperative marketing all farmers alike received an average price return for their product. The establishment of the board was met with expressions of disapproval by many of the farmers, but since its suspension by the government after handling one season's crop, the farmers are practically unanimous in expressions of appreciation of the service it rendered.

Repeated requests have been made by the farmers, through their organizations, for the restoration of the Canada Wheat Board, clothed with the full powers it possessed when in operation and composed of the same personnel, but the federal government has declined to meet the request and the farmers are now endeavoring to organize a voluntary cooperative marketing agency which would operate on the same lines as the Canada Wheat Board.

As an initial step a special committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture drafted a contract which, it was proposed, every farmer participating in the benefits of the proposed pool would have to sign. The draft contract would tie the farmers up to sell only through the voluntary pool for a period of five years.

Support Promised

When the question was discussed by the convention G. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan, intimated that there was no protection for the farmer in the open market. The farmers were trying to stabilize the market by withholding their grain, but this action had little effect on account of the manipulations of the Grain Exchange, where millions of bushels of bogus wheat were being bought and sold, and the price was being forced down.

Mr. Langley told the convention that representatives of the farmers' organizations in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario had taken the initial steps to secure a charter, and were working harmoniously. There were many difficulties in the way. At least 60 per cent of the farmers would have to bind themselves to the scheme before it could be a success. It would have to have strong financial backing and it must have more effective control of transportation facilities. He made it clear that the Saskatchewan Government was prepared to render assistance if the farmers were unable to handle the proposed pool without it.

While not pledging itself to any definite scheme, including that enunciated by the committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the convention followed the example of similar conventions in Manitoba and Alberta by approving the plan of cooperative marketing.

EDUCATIONAL LAW MAY BE MODIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire — The New Hampshire Legislature is considering such changes in the new Americanization and Educational Law as will decrease the expense to an amount which the financial situation will warrant. The law of 1920 has been carried out by the State Board of Education so as to maintain a standard school year of 36 weeks in a suitable and sanitary building equipped with books, maps, and appliances, taught by an approved teacher, directed and supervised by an approved superintendent, and with provision for the welfare of all pupils.

Only 112 out of 2121 school units failed to provide for pupils the required 36 weeks of schooling in 1920. Two-thirds of the school buildings in 1919 were below the standard of sanitation and suitability; and the state board has approved these buildings temporarily, but with the reduction in the cost of building, will oblige cities and towns to remodel or build anew. Five hundred and twenty-six school buildings have already been erected or remodeled.

In Americanization work, the state board has established evening schools for teaching English in all places where 15 minors or 20 adults unable to read and write English are employed. The number of schools of this kind has increased 250 per cent, and the number of pupils over 200 per cent.

"BE KIND TO ANIMALS" WEEK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts— "Be Kind to Animals Week" is to be observed from April 11 to 16 this year, and two prizes will be offered by the American Humane Education Society of Boston to the two newspaper or magazine cartoonists having the best cartoons on kindness to animals published between April 1 and 17.

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

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416 WEST 5TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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PERFECTING HOTEL HOSPITALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

To sell hospitality is to sell an intangible commodity. Therefore the problem which confronts the modern hotel man is to sell that intangible commodity in such a way that the public receives it as something tangible. Most of us traveling about hurriedly and absorbed in our own affairs stop at the hotel which we hope will offer the maximum of convenience for our personal needs, and think of the efficiency of the hotel merely in terms of the speed with which the pressure of a finger on a wall button is answered, the comfort of the bed, the quality of the food and of its service and, last but more important than all the rest, the size of the bill rendered. We think nothing whatever of all that goes toward giving us any satisfaction. The invisible machinery of the circulating ice water is as nothing to us. The ice water is there. Eh bien. If it is not there, then, we remark irritably, it should be. And complain accordingly. We are paged within five minutes of our arrival and that is, also, well. For were we not expecting that call? And would we not have had excellent cause for being annoyed if we had not been paged? However, we were, so we grunt, and think, abstractly, that it is a fairly good hotel as hotels go.

But with everything moving smoothly, with that sort of voiceless efficiency in the front of the house, what is going on in the regions which a hotel guest never sees? Unless, that is, in a moment of adventure, he takes advantage of the notice on the neatly printed card posted under the glass blotter in his room which says "Guests at this hotel are at all times welcome to visit the kitchens, laundries, etc., and a well-informed guide will be provided upon request." In the first place a lot of people think that card, and other similar ones, are merely bluffs, meant to hint "Everything here is run properly. You can look if you want to, but everything is all right so don't bother." In the second place, unless one is very naive and has much time hanging heavily on one's hands, one doesn't usually give much time to such little tours.

Recently a representative of The Christian Science Monitor read that little card under a glass blotter in one of the newest and largest hotels in New York, and asked for the guide, who turned out to be the manager of the hotel. We took a morning going through the hotel's mechanical side and merely to see the complexity of things which every hotel guest accepts as a matter of course is an experience. This particular manager was new in the hotel business, in one capacity or another, for 40 years, and his name now stands for the highest achievements in the perfection of that "intangible commodity." And, he says with a touch of pride and a wide smile, "In this hotel



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The chef delights in his kitchens

man. Each waiter knows which range us by waiters who worked by a time clock?

"Oh, yes, I know the feeling," says this hotel man. "So that's just where I started to make over. I personally don't like to dine away from home unless I'm reasonably certain that I shall have good food with careful, thoughtful service. So I planned this department just as I'd like to have it if I were the 'man from the outside' attending the function perhaps as an unavoidable business duty—which is always an inhibitory factor at the outset. In the first place, in my ballroom where most banquets are served, I have 10 doors instead of the usual two or three which simply means that when the doors are opened, instead of the crowd—and sometimes it numbers 2000—having to push its snail-like way through those two narrow entrances, thus giving the food plenty of time to deteriorate in the waiting, the seating is done in three or four minutes with no crush and confusion. Very well, the guests are seated. When those doors were opened there was a signal in the kitchen and the chefs commenced to cook the second course. Not one single article of food served at a banquet of mine is cooked before that banquet, with the exception of the soup. As each preceding course is being served the ensuing course is 'on the fire' in the kitchens. This is the really simple explanation for guests at banquets at my hotel having their food with that first, fresh heat and no 'warmed-over' taste, both of which, I assure you, mean a great deal."

We went on into the kitchens. A wide, smooth aisle, pale fawn color from valiant scrubbing, ran down the center of the room, flanked on one side by the gleaming black, nickel-trimmed ranges and on the other by tables fitted with shelves and various other aids to efficient, labor-saving service.

"It's because I spent eight years as a 'range man' in a considerably smaller and less convenient hotel than this that I know the problems which confront the range man. He can't work well unless he has the tools, as you might say, to work with. If he has all the waiters coming to him at once, clamoring for food, he can't serve them properly. A man has only two hands. Therefore I have this system which divides the waiters into squads, so many waiters to a range

room, stopping here and there to look at trays of things in preparation, many of the workers, girls with smooth coils of white over their heads and pleasantly starched aprons enveloping them, and men with impeccable hands and caps tilted rakishly over one ear, smiled and murmured "Good morning." Which made it quite plain that there was no man whose visits were signals for dress parade, to be looked on with concern as an autocratic task-master.

"I know who has here working for me in my kitchen. A lot of them have been with me for years and I know more about them than simply that they are peeling potatoes or fixing salads or are Waiter No. 34. I take a secret pride in the fact that they're glad to see me—and I see 'em every single day, for if I don't get another thing done in the hotel during the day I make my round of the plant."

He sent an eager, black-eyed young Sicilian scurrying off to find the chef, the same chef who served on the George Washington when President Wilson went abroad, and whose salary enables him to come to work in a limousine—if he wishes—which is doubtful. Presently he came back with the dapper, alert little person, and we met. The chef told me, in his careful English, that he hoped I was "enjoying to see his kitchens." Evidently honors rest lightly on his shoulders. Then he launched into a flowery, gesticulating eulogy concerning the new pie-making machine about whose shining structure in the distance we could see two capped, aproned men working with unemotional grace and accuracy.

We left the kitchens, passing a table where a man was doing wondrous things with spun sugar and flowers and fruits. Before the war that man had commanded a salary as chef equal to that of many a successful business man. He was an American citizen and he enlisted. And when he came back he found that he had to build his way to success all over again.

We went up to the roof of the hotel and saw a department which is something so new in hotel equipment as to be practically unknown by any but those intimately connected with its management. There are dull hours in the dining room of every hotel, the quiet of mid-afternoon and the time between the late breakfast hour and luncheon. Consequently the waiters have nothing in particular to do, although there is scarcely enough time before they must go on duty again for them to leave the hotel and go to their homes. In a room brilliantly cheerful with sunshine a group of 30 or 40 waiters sat about long tables and studied English under the guidance of two clever-looking American women. They bent sleek heads and attentive eyes over primers and spelling books and grinned with sheepish pleasure when they pronounced their first words of halting correctness. One or two ducked their heads with smiles of appreciation for the man who had devised this means of filling their leisure hours with constructive, profitable study.

We watched the rows of girls in the telephone room placidly sticking the plugs into holes below glimmering little lights, and heard them answering with an awe-inspiring patience the hundred-and-one questions, absurd and otherwise, with which hotel guests constantly flick their wits. We watched the phantom telegraph clicking its labor-saving way and busily unrolling its purple-penciled, scrawled streamers. We went into a room where there was the swishing noise of a plane on shining boards, where a man was tracing with great care, a delicate gilt scroll on the back of an ash-green chair that had been damaged by some heedless guest. And learned that practically all of the work of renovation of the hotel furniture is done in this room, with its broad windows looking off toward a slender thread of shining river, and its pleasant smell of wood. "Women traveling alone form a larger and larger part of our hotel clientele. I suppose perhaps it is the growing tendency among women to go into

business life and to utilize their new independence in various ways. In any case, a great many women come to New York, its crowds, its theaters, its confusing transportation systems. So when a woman arrives, unaccompanied, it is the duty of one of the matrons to go and call on her, to assure her of the management's desire to do anything possible to make her stay pleasant and comfortable and to assist her in the sometimes trifling and sometimes important perplexities. We find that women appreciate that. We find also that the satisfaction they feel reaches to other members of their families and helps to build up a reputation for the hotel. It is another way of making our 'intangible commodity' tangible."

In the casual, sometimes slightly buff manner of speech there was no hint that this man controlled a hotel which carries as many as 27,000 persons in its guest elevators during one day and in its service elevators nearly 10,000 during that same day. Or that on the day of the Army and Navy game accommodated, nearly miraculously, more than 4000 people for the night. But only he knows through what process of tremendous patience and thought and work the present state of efficiency and noiseless service has been reached.

BILL FOR FOREST RESERVE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Favorable report by the House Committee on Conservation was made to the Massachusetts General Court yesterday on a bill to authorize the purchase by the State of October Mountain in the Berkshires to be set aside as a forest reserve. This is considered as an initial victory in the drive of those appreciating the vital need of forest building and preservation for state activity in this direction. Hearings have been held on other bills having the same objective, one of which seeks to authorize the purchase of woodland along the route of the Mohawk Trail. The success of these measures finally rests with the Ways and Means Committee, where the financial side of the question is considered.

POWER PROJECT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RUMFORD, Maine—Increase by 10,000 horsepower of the 30,000 now developed by the falls of the Androscoggin River here is being planned as a step toward the utilization of the complete resources of the river, which are estimated to be about 100,000 horsepower. It is pointed out that Rumford Falls provide an excellent project because of the triple drop in the course of one mile, of 180 feet. Development of storage basins in the upper reaches of the Androscoggin River, and construction of dams for the regulation of the flow of the river, have enhanced the value of the power development.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LEVEL OF STABLE PRICE IS QUESTION

Difficulty Appears to Be Not Only the Point of Keeping Quotation Placed but Also of Finding the Proper Altitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While the prices of some commodities have dropped below the estimated cost of replacement and have even started upward again, others are still reluctant to decline very far from the highly profitable war levels. In this period of wide fluctuations there is a strong demand for a stabilization of prices so that business may have a definite basis upon which to proceed. Just what the future basis is going to be is difficult to determine, but it is considered certain by some economists that even if the tremendous credits advanced to nations needing help for their rehabilitation have a tendency to reduce the value of a dollar now, in the future, when world production is more normal, the increased output will have a strong influence in lowering prices everywhere.

The question of stabilizing prices in the United States is arousing considerable interest just now, and one method pursued by some concerns has attracted the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. Following is a statement by the commission:

"The commission received so many complaints about the practice of manufacturers in guaranteeing commodities in the hands of wholesalers, against decline in price, that an extensive inquiry was made, resulting in expressions from more than 350 manufacturing and selling concerns, including trade associations whose represented membership must be more than double the number of individual statements. From the scope of the inquiry and the number and variety of replies, the results shown may be taken to be fairly representative of the difference in business opinion on this subject."

The Federal Trade Commission, therefore, will consider each case of complaint of this character upon the facts shown in the specific case, applying the legal tests thereto. This action involves neither approval nor disapproval of the economic soundness of the arguments advanced before the commission for and against this practice.

Enlightenment Promised

The situation holds the promise of some interesting light on prices, which naturally will be a point of contention between consumers and producers as long as those two parties exist. It is quite evident that the problem at present involves the particular question of the altitude of the price as well as the stabilization.

The question of price is also a moot one in the steel industry. Some of the independents who cut their quotations report that the reductions clinched urgent orders, but may have held back other orders in anticipation of further cuts. However, there are those who believe that the restoration of business generally is dependent upon a closer approach to pre-war levels, fairly shared by every commodity, and that the steel trade must do its bit toward readjustment. It is conceded that the sooner all lines find an economic level and cling to it the sooner will business resume.

The immediate prospect of French or German competition having any effect on prices is minimized by Judge Gary, chairman of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation. He spoke of business abroad and cited the readiness of the United States Steel Corporation at one time to extend credit up to \$20,000,000. He urged this procedure as an aid to restoration and rehabilitation of foreign commerce.

The corporation, Mr. Gary said, has followed this practice, chiefly in transactions with Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, South America, and South Africa.

Competition Not Feared

Competition by French and German steel makers is little feared, Mr. Gary said, there being no possibility of it until rehabilitation in both of those countries is complete and their own needs are met.

"Only the low wages ordinarily paid to European labor made it possible for foreign manufacturers to compete in our market," he added. "If they should revert to the low-wage standards, a tariff will be necessary to protect American industry and insure fair competition."

Discussing price readjustments, Mr. Gary said that "undue haste is usually costly," although he said he would like to see them proceed as rapidly as possible. He doubted if the reduction in steel prices recently announced by several independent plants had brought much business.

The same confidence about the prospect of foreign competition is not shared by other steel men, who feel that they will soon be confronted with severe competition from abroad. This not only applies to steel but other branches of industry. To compete with Germany on a basis o. p. present costs would be impossible. Germany is already selling certain classes of steel in this country at prices below those of domestic manufacturers.

A reflection of the general merchandising activity of wholesalers and manufacturers in the United States is shown in the New York Credit Clearing House weekly report, which says: "Taking the country as a whole, purchases are less active. The improved payments, however, are considered the best feature of the report, and, with the lowering indebtedness, should make the purchase column improve steadily."

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Slight declines were registered in the wheat market yesterday. March closed at 1.67% and May at 1.57%. Corn held firm, with May at 69% and July at 71%. Hogs were 10 to 25 points lower. Provisions also went down. May rye 1.41%; July rye 1.25%; May barley 68%; May pork 21.15%; May lamb 12.15%; July lamb 12.60%; May ribs 11.30%; July 11.65%.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Broadstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$6,169,104,000, a decrease of 30.9 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 29.4 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company used 95,000 tons of new steel and 5,000,000 new cross ties in 1920. The materials were used in replacing old and worn trackage, and cost approximately \$11,900,000, representing a saving of \$2,400,000 in the salvage of replaced rails.

The report of the Union Oil Company of California and its subsidiaries for 1920 shows net profits, after charges, depreciation, etc., of \$12,035,880, or 16.25 per cent, earned on its capital stock, against 16 per cent earned on that stock in 1919. Profits from operations totaled \$25,477,053, compared with \$20,522,457, and general expenses, taxes, etc., \$2,334,892, compared with \$2,027,611.

Alaska is said to be approaching the greatest period of development since its purchase by the United States in 1867. In place of salmon and gold, hitherto looked on as its two chief industrial assets, attention is now drawn to oil fields and coal areas, vast areas of spruce for wood pulp, deposits of lead, tin, platinum, palladium, marble and gypsum.

The Tampico Oil Managers Association has decided upon a 20 per cent reduction in wages throughout the Mexican fields. The companies are not acting in concert in their methods or reduction, but are unanimous in the object of retrenching. A big cut in the number of employees is likely in the near future.

A Swiss clothing concern, formed under government auspices to furnish needy persons with clothing materials on cash terms, recently reduced prices of the majority of its stocks 25 per cent and has been sued by companion interests as a menace to independent enterprise.

The Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin plan to merge with the locomotive works of Linke Hofmann of Breslau, whose share capital is increased from 64,000,000 to 120,000,000 marks.

Direct cable service from Houston, Texas, to Tampico, Mexico, is expected to be established three months by the Mexican Telegraph & Cable Company.

LOAN OF MILLIONS FOR SAO PAULO

NEW YORK, New York—Speyer & Co. has announced formation of a syndicate to purchase the American share of the \$10,000,000 15-year 8 per cent loan being made by J. Henry Schroeder & Co. of London to the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The syndicate includes Blair & Co., the Equitable Trust Company, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., all of New York; Cassatt & Co. of Philadelphia, and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

The total Sao Paulo loan amounts to \$6,000,000 sterling, the difference between this amount and the American share being taken by British and Dutch financial interests.

NEW YORK MARKET STOCKS REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—Shipments, oils, motors, food shares and miscellaneous issues, features a succession of reactions in the stock market yesterday. Obscure specialties were bid up toward the close, but fell back again when Atlantic Gulf declined to over 10 points. Call money easier, high at 7, low at 6. Sales totaled 568,300 shares.

The close showed a slight improvement. Steel 83%, up 1/2; Atlantic Gulf 55 1/2, up 9 1/2; Studebaker 60%, up 1/2; Reading 76%, up 1 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Feb. 18 Feb. 11

U.S. Liberty 3 1/2%	91.30	91.26
U.S. Liberty 4%	87.50	86.80
U.S. Liberty 5%	85.00	85.50
U.S. Liberty 1st 4 1/2%	87.48	87.02
U.S. Liberty 2d 4 1/2%	86.82	86.50
U.S. Liberty 3d 4 1/2%	90.00	89.94
U.S. Liberty 4th 4 1/2%	87.14	86.90
U.S. Victory 4 1/2%	97.42	97.32
U.S. Victory 3 1/2%	97.38	97.24

Belgium gold notes 68 190% 90%

Belgium external 7 1/2% 1945 96%

Belgium 5% 1945 98%

City of Bordeaux 6% 1945 96%

City of Christiania 6% 1945 96%

City of Marseilles 6% 1945 96%

City of Paris 6% 1921 95%

Copenhagen 5% 1944 95%

Danish 8 p.c. a. f. ext. 1946 98%

Denmark 8% 1945 95%

Dominion of Canada 5% 1955 99%

Dominion of Canada 5% 1945 92%

Dominion of Canada 5% 1931 90%

French Government 8% 1945 98%

Italian 6% 8% 1925 82%

Japan 4% 1945 1925 82%

Japan 2d 4 1/2% 1925 82%

Norway 8% 1945 98%

Switzerland 8% 1940 102%

Tokyo 8% 1922 54

U.K. of G. Brit. 3-yr. notes 21 90%

U.K. of G. Brit. 5-yr. notes 1922 94%

U.K. of G. Brit. 5-yr. notes 1928 88%

U.K. of G. Brit. 20-yr. 5% '37 86

Mexico 6% 1944 86

Mexico 6% 1945 83

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOULD WINS IN AN EASY MANNER

United States Racquets Championship Opens With 16 Entries—Favorites Win Their Matches Without Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Starting with 16 entries the National Racquets championship of the United States commenced yesterday on the courts of the Racquets and Tennis Club. All the favorites won without trouble. Jay Gould, representing Philadelphia, defeating E. S. Winston, New York, with especial ease. He will meet R. F. Cutting next, and a closer match is expected. Of the Chicago representatives, only E. H. Reynolds survived the first round, winning his match by default from G. M. Heckscher. A. S. Cassells, Montreal, and S. G. Mortimer, also advanced by default. Hamilton Hadden, New York, and C. B. Pike, Chicago, had the closest game of the day. Pike capturing the third game on extra points and forcing extra points in the fourth as well. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round
F. T. Frelinghuysen, New York, defeated Cyril Hatch, New York, 17-15, 15-12.

A. S. Cassells, Montreal, defeated G. F. Waterbury, New York, by default.

C. C. Peet, New York, defeated L. D. Irving, New York, 15-12, 15-12, 15-10.

Hamilton Hadden, New York, defeated C. E. Pike, Chicago, 15-3, 15-3, 15-18.

S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated William Post, New York, by default.

E. H. Reynolds, Chicago, defeated G. M. Heckscher, New York, by default.

Jay Gould, Philadelphia, defeated E. S. Winston, New York, 15-1, 15-1.

Fulton Cutting, New York, defeated H. L. Dixon, Chicago, 15-10, 15-3, 15-11.

DOMINY ENTERS DOUBLE FIGURES

A. S. Leigh Also Reaches Double Figures—Both Leading Players Maintain Their Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is very interesting to note the keen interest awakened by Association football throughout Europe. It was in England, of course, that the game originated, and for many years England was peerless in the realm of soccer; but now a very different case is presented for continental countries, and France, in particular, can put in the field teams with all claims to excellence. The fixtures arranged on the Continent for 1921 are in themselves very interesting, although the boycott of the Central Powers robs them of part of the truly international aspect they might otherwise present.

Several games have already been played, and a very happy note was struck by the French authorities when they organized soccer tournaments during the New Year vacation. These, it will be remembered, attracted teams from France, Spain, Switzerland, and Holland. The next fixture of note is the meeting of France and Italy, to be held on February 20, this being followed, a week later, by an interesting encounter between teams representing Paris and the north of France. As Paris can claim many excellent players, it is somewhat hard to imagine a victory for the north, although some of the teams in that district are improving at a great pace. Then on March 6 comes the France-Belgium clash, which should provide a game well worth seeing, while on the same date, Italy will be in opposition to Switzerland. A week later, the semi-final rounds for the French cup will take place, after which, on March 27, teams representing the French and Belgian armies will meet. On this date, also, Holland and Switzerland will field teams, and an interesting match should result.

All France will be agog with excitement on April 3, when the final round for the national trophy takes place, and it is extremely likely—in fact, almost certain—that a team from the Parisian district will carry off the laurels. Three days later a team from the French Army will visit Aldershot, England, and there meet a side representing the British Army. Sport in the British Army has always been very well looked after, but it is only lately that it has been made compulsory in the ranks of the Frenchmen.

On April 17 an inter-city match will be played, the teams of Paris and Brussels meeting in the French capital. This will be followed by an interesting fixture on April 24, when Austrian and Hungarian sides will be in opposition at Vienna. By this time, of course, the Association football season will be nearing its end, and only two matches have, at the time of writing, been arranged for May, these being champion teams of France vs. champion team of Belgium, and Holland vs. Italy. It is certain, however, that before the end of the season fixtures will be arranged for the French eleven against teams representing England and Spain. The International Federation of Workers has also arranged some international fixtures, the chief of which are France vs. Switzerland on March 3, England vs. France on March 27, and Germany vs. France on May 15. Additional fixtures will doubtless be decided upon as the season progresses, but the last match already scheduled is a game between South Germany and Hungary on June 29.

MINOR LEAGUE VOTES AGAINST THE DRAFT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Although since the beginning of the term the Oxford men have been playing in a very erratic manner there is every reason to believe that they will give a good account of themselves in the inter-varsity hockey match at Beckenham on February 23. The first club match with Beckenham was considered sufficient test to prove whether they were capable of continuing that remarkable improvement which was shown toward the latter part of last term, but they allowed Beckenham to defeat them by 3 to 1. This match alone has weighed in the opinions of many, but it must be remembered that on that occasion skillful play was out of the question altogether. The ground was in a wretched state and, though admitting that this was as bad for one as for the other, Oxford would have shown to better advantage had the ground been firmer. And another point which must not be lost sight of is the dogged persistence of the Oxford players when they are up against their rival university. In some quarters it was a foregone conclusion that Cambridge would secure honors in the first straight of the Oxford team, the latter having a win over Ohio State University to its credit. Capt. J. C. Kepple of Purdue won the feature match of the evening, the 158-pound bout, from B. G. Howrey '23 of Iowa. The first match was won by the Purdue men in 1m. 15s. and the second was awarded to Kepple on a decision. C. A. Acorn, '21 wrested three seven-minute rounds with R. T. Smith '23 to a draw. In the three-minute overtime period, each man was given one decision.

The Iowa University team has the reputation of being one of the leading mat teams in the Western Conference and as a result of its victory Purdue stands high in Western Conference wrestling circles. Tonight Indiana University will come here for a meet. The Cream and Crimson team are Western Conference champions, and if Purdue can defeat them it will undoubtedly be a strong contender for the championship of the Big Ten Conference this year. The Big Ten Conference this year. The

The team has been greatly strengthened by the return of the secretary, H. L. Price, who last term deserted the game in order to play Rugby (and it will be remembered that he secured his Blue by figuring at Queens Club). In his absence last term, E. A. Beithon, of Madsen, played at center half, but since his return Price has taken up this position and Beithon has gone to the right wing. Price plays a very strong game and will be a source of trouble to the best of his opponents. There will be nothing lacking in the line of attack, and in this D. G. O'Shea is sure to figure very prominently. All hockey enthusiasts know the clever game he plays and he hardly ever fails to take advantage of the smallest opportunity. No team could wish for a better goalkeeper than W. P. Phillips, Worcester, a fact which goes without saying, for he has been honored with a place in the South team against the North, and more unlikely things may happen.

PACIFIC FLEET WINS FIRST GAME

PANAMA. Panama—The baseball team of the United States Pacific fleet has won the first game in the inter-fleet series against the nine of the Atlantic fleet. The score was 5 to 4. The team, which also were successful

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SWIMMING

Purdue University Has Much Better Prospects for Winning Team in This Sport Than for Some Years Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Prospects for a winning swimming team at Purdue University appear much brighter this year than was the case in 1920. Veterans are returned in a number of the events, and although the team is hampered somewhat by the ineligibility of several stars, Coach M. L. Cleary expects a successful season.

Prominent among the candidates for positions on the team is Capt. F. A. Hamilton '21, who is entered in the 40, 200 and 220-yard dashes, the fancy diving event and also is a member of the relay team. Hamilton came in second in the 100-yard dash at the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship swimming meet held at Chicago last year. E. D. Ries of Chicago defeating him by a few feet. Ries is graduated and it is thought that the Purdue man has a good chance of winning this event this year.

N. J. Roberts '22 appears to be making a very good showing in the 200-yard breast-stroke and the 150-yard back-stroke events. He was the high point man in the interfraternity meet held a short time ago, winning the meet for his fraternity single-handed.

B. C. Moses '23 is rapidly developing into a reliable dash man and will no doubt secure a position on the relay team. Another dash swimmer of experience upon whom Coach Cleary can rely for points is T. B. McMath '21. His specialty is the 40-yard dash and he is a member of the relay team.

A. C. Stover '21 is among the leading candidates for a position in the fancy-diving and breast-stroke events. The team is very weak on plungers, two of the best men in this event being off the team on account of scholastic difficulties. K. E. McConaughay '21 and R. L. Hodson '21 are the ineligible men. McConaughay expects to remove his condition within the next few weeks, but it is probable that Hodson will not be able to enter any of the meets.

Two dual meets have been scheduled by Director of Athletics N. A. Kellogg. The first is with the University of Illinois on February 26 and the second with Indiana University on March 4. A strong team will be entered in the Conference meet at Northwestern March 17 and 18, and it is probable that one or more dual meets will be arranged before that date.

Two University Teams to Play Inter-Varsity Field Hockey Match at Beckenham, Feb. 23

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD TO PLAY CAMBRIDGE TEAM

Player and club—Goals

E. Simms, Luton Town 18

Francis Hoddinott, Watford 16

J. Birch, Queen's Park, Reading 15

Alfred Keay, Southend United 13

H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town 13

C. W. Bailey, Reading 13

John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion 12

W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers 12

William Rawlings, Southampton 12

H. E. King, Brentford 12

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Reginald Batty, Brentford 8

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Player and club—Goals

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The Boston Musical Association
George Longy, director, gave its second concert of the present season on February 16. The program, remarkable for the interesting and novel pieces which it contained, was as follows: Ravel, Alborado del Gracioso (MS.), first time in America; Saint-Saens, second and third movements from the Second Concerto for piano and orchestra; Davico, Impression (Romeo (MS.), first time in America; Blair, Fairchild Legende for violin and orchestra, first time in America with orchestra; Alfred Brunau, Pentheilee for contrabass and orchestra, first time in America; Ravel, Alborado del Gracioso (MS.).

The soloists were Charlotte Peege, contralto; Carmela Ippolito, violinist, and Jesus Sanroma, pianist.

Ravel's piece is an orchestration version of the piano piece of the same name. It adds nothing to the composer's reputation, which does not mean that it is not interesting and well worth many hearings. There is nothing in it, however, which is not already familiar to those acquainted with the composer's work. Davico's name is quite new on American programs. According to the program notes he belongs to the young Italian school. These impressions are exactly what the title implies. There is little attempt at anything more than the creation of a mood. In this the composer is eminently successful. Blair Fairchild's "Legende" is inimitable. It is an excellent illustration of musical tautology. It was extremely well played by Miss Ippolito, who gave evidence of progress in her art. Brunau's "Pentheilee" suffered from a weak conception of the composition on the part of Miss Peege. Her style of singing, excellent for the church choir, was entirely inadequate for the proper interpretation of so dramatic a work. Brunau's compositions are little known in this country. This symphonic poem excites our interest for its noble, grand plan, brilliant orchestration and dramatic power. The only familiar number on the program was the "Concerto." Jesus Sanroma was the winner of the Mason & Hamlin prize at the New England Conservatory of Music last year. His possesses talent for the piano but as yet plays immaturely and with uncertain technique. These are defects which time should change, however.

The fifteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place on February 18. The program follows: Vaughan Williams, a London symphony; Mozart, concerto for violin in E flat, Jacques Thibaud, soloist; Chabrier Overture to "Gwendoline." Vaughan Williams' symphony was played for the first time here. Few modern works have made such a favorable impression. In spite of its modernity, the expression is never forced. There is never that searching for novel effects for their own sake so regrettably frequent in other works of our own time. The melodic outline is always graceful and the harmony and orchestration are natural and unaffected, while at the same time interesting and original. The interpretation was sympathetic. Mr. Thibaud's playing is not suited, we are happy to say, to a public taste accustomed to the highly colored, self-assertive, flashy style of a certain school of violin playing often ap- plauded to the echo. Mr. Thibaud is first a musician and after that a violinist of superlative attainments. His playing of Mozart's Concerto was a delight from beginning to end. Beauty of tone, nobleness of style, taste and refinement of expression were its characteristics. Such playing is all too rare and all too little appreciated by the musical public. Chabrier's Overture was brilliantly played.

Philadelphia Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A Philadelphia orchestra program, with out a soloist, devoted to Tchaikowski's works, drew one of the largest and most appreciative audiences of the season. The symphony began the concert, the middle place was taken by the delectable Nut-Cracker Balletsuite, and the finale was the "1812" overture. Mr. Stokowski seems to have a temperamental affiliation that makes him a peculiarly felicitous interpreter of the works of the Russian genius. He conducted every bar of the "Pathetic" as though he loved it, and he communicated his enthusiasm to the players and to the audience. The lighter vein of the second movement and the third was in just relief to the melancholy of the remainder of the argument.

Of the Nut-Cracker Ballet the segments most enjoyed were the dance of the flutes and the waltz of the flowers. The quartet of the leading players of the former number were hidden to rise. The swirling up-swing of the reiterated melody was prettily accomplished. As for the famous waltz, it all but stampeded the audience into dancing, even as sarabandes of old are supposed to have stirred grave ecclesiastical assemblies. For the "1812" overture Mr. Stokowski had enlisted all the auxiliary players of brass instruments, whose names usually appear only in italics on the program, and the volume of sound elicited from the enlarged ensemble was tremendous. The ninth double bass has now become a "regular" in the orchestra, and we are surer than ever of the gain it is to have him.

Margarete Matzenauer, assisted by Frank La Forge, the composer-pianist, was heard in a recital of songs of several schools and periods, which was a refreshing variant from the usual procedure inasmuch as this "greatest of operatic artists" performed no operatic arias and proved again that she stands in the select company of the best of the lieder-singers. She began with Beethoven's "Bliss of Melan-

choly," Bach's "Give Me Thy Heart," Mozart's "Slumber Song," Morley's "Sweet Nymph" and passed on to Brahms, Schumann, a group of modern French lyrics, and finally two examples of Tchaikowski and of Mr. La Forge—"Retreat" and "To a Messenger." All these things were done with that commanding of technique and sentiment that makes this singer's art a surety. She withholds nothing either of her lyric gift or of her personality. It is an art too fine and high to seek the more sensational appeal, and to make a direct assault upon the suffrages of the gallery, but none listens to this graceful and dignified vocalist without respecting the fidelity to the loftiest lyric ideals that she exemplifies.

Private musicals are not within the scope of these reviews as a rule, but an exception may be permitted to mention the series of performances by the Rich Quartet at the house of Charlton Yarnall. This is the residence for which Violet Oakley made the mural decorations collectively known as "The Building of the House of Wisdom," and the pleasure of music in this environment is optical as well as aural. The quartet at the opening "soiree" played Haydn in F major, Jan Brandis-Buys (Romantic Serenade, opus 25), and Glie, in A major, opus 2. The work of Brandis-Buys is in two movements, an "Andante sostenuto" and a sketch called "Schemen." The andante has something to say, in a clear, straightforward idiom; the other is comparatively thin and trivial. The Glie quartet, a work or rare charm and character, was gratefully received.

Romeo Cella, a young cellist of capacity and real aptitude as well as eager aspiration, made a successful debut, with the able assistance of the baritone, Lewis James Howell, a singer who is well liked whenever and wherever heard.

PARLIAMENT OPENS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The speech from the throne at the opening of the first session of the fifteenth Parliament of British Columbia indicates no legislation of outstanding importance with the exception of the promised government control measure arising out of the prohibition on prohibition held last October.

In this regard the speech says: "Since last session a referendum was held to ascertain the will of the electorate regarding the continuance of the present prohibition act, or substitution thereof, of sale of liquor in sealed packages under government control. Legislation to give effect to the decision of the electorate will require your careful consideration." Otherwise the speech promised a continuance of establishing creameries to encourage the dairy industry; a subsidy for the use of explosives in the clearing of land; assistance to the bona fide mineral prospector; an extension of time for the payment of timber license fees in arrear; further provision for the safety of coal miners, and continued prosecution of the trans-provincial highway.

So far as the Province has the right, there will be legislation to conform with the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference held in Washington, District of Columbia. The new liquor legislation will be brought down within the next few weeks but will not be passed until close to the end of the session. Ample time will be allowed for discussion, and the government is prepared to listen to recommendations from any authorized quarter. The prohibitionists will have several proposals to advance but, it is thought, will concentrate on the desirability of a referendum on the question of the importation of liquor for private consumption.

DECISION ISSUED IN ONTARIO GAS DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The Ontario Railway Board has given a decision which it applied to the whole of the Province will effect a settlement of a number of grievances which have arisen in connection with the price of gas and other public utilities. This decision is to the effect that the London City Gas Company is not justified in charging more for artificial gas than 90 cents per thousand cubic feet, the price stipulated in the contract 25 years ago. The gas company some months ago imposed a "readiness to serve" charge, which was the equivalent of raising the price of the gas about 20 per cent. This charge has been declared illegal and has consequently been discontinued. It is now expected that this ruling will be applied also to natural gas companies and similar concerns holding franchises under provincial enactment which have raised their rates without authority.

Until now the gas companies have not been officially informed that their raising of rates above the figure stipulated in the franchise is illegal, and consequently the people all over the province have been faced with the possibility of having to pay much higher for their fuel and light. The ruling now is that the companies may neither discontinue service nor raise their rates. In order to keep some of the companies solvent, however, plebiscites in various localities are planned to authorize necessary rate increases.

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MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Cosme Hinojosa, Director-General of Post Offices, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Ramon P. De Negri, who has just returned from New York, where he was Mexican Consul-General.

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The new liquor legislation will be brought down within the next few weeks but will not be passed until close to the end of the session. Ample time will be allowed for discussion, and the government is prepared to listen to recommendations from any authorized quarter. The prohibitionists will have several proposals to advance but, it is thought, will concentrate on the desirability of a referendum on the question of the importation of liquor for private consumption.

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NEW EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL BEFORE ONTARIO

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GREENWICH VILLAGE at Christopher Street Subway Station; beautiful furnished modern apartment, three rooms and bath and kitchenette; grand piano. Lease March 1; \$200 monthly. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 6th St., New York City.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

L'OEUVRE INÉDITE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
An organization has been lately founded in Paris which deserves attention because of its promise of service to music in general and to French composers and music publishers in particular. This organization, known under the name of L'Œuvre Inédite, undertakes to give young composers an opportunity of procuring a hearing for their new works and to interest publishers in them.

Not that this kind of society, which aims at facilitating first performances, is altogether new in France. For nearly fifty years the Société Nationale de Musique has done much in this direction, and it has been followed by the Société de Musique Indépendante, which every winter gives a series of chamber music concerts where the latest expressions of musical invention may be heard. But until now, the conception of these concerts differed in no way from similar concerts given anywhere else.

The aims of L'Œuvre Inédite are more clearly defined; it is here a question of encouraging, as far as possible, the publication of the best works of the present generation. This intention has evidently grown out of the difficulties which young artists have experienced, more particularly since the beginning of the war, in endeavoring to have their works published. The enormously increased prices of paper and costs of production, to say nothing of a comparative lack of interest in music caused by the more urgent necessities of the war, have precluded young composers from the facilities they formerly enjoyed for bringing their works before the public.

It is not surprising that a publisher, even the most conscientious in the world, with his time fully taken up by the merely technical cares of publication, which are but too heavy at a time like the present, should have little time to examine carefully the manuscripts submitted to him. Many editors leave this to the care of a musical adviser; but however able and musically such readers may be, they must find it difficult to grasp at once the peculiar qualities, let us say, of a work written for several instruments, or one of an originality that may not necessarily appeal at the first glance. The difference between music read and music heard is most assuredly far greater today than it was at the time of Haydn, and the difficulty and complexity of modern writing frequently confronts the reader with many obstacles. There are works which look very well on paper, but which are disappointing in performance.

Under these circumstances nothing can be more useful than a hearing of the work. But how is a busy publisher to be expected to run from one end of a large town to another in order to hear new works, even admitting that he would only go to hear those about which he has heard favorable reports? Would he not prefer to have the performances of unpublished works grouped in such a way that he would find them easy of access and be in a position to choose those which suit the tendencies of his firm and the tastes of his clients?

This is precisely what L'Œuvre Inédite is doing in Paris, and during its first season it has arranged performances of no less than 200 works by 76 composers. As a result, some 30 works have been acquired by publishers and have been, or are about to be published. As will be seen, approximately 15 per cent of the works played have been given the chance of reaching the public in print. It may be said that this is a small or a large proportion, according to the ideas one may entertain with regard to composition in general. As a matter of fact, the proportion is purely relative, for it represents what is best, or at least what is most appreciated, not only among the works included in the programs of L'Œuvre Inédite, but among those sent to the committee of that organization. It is in this first choice that the main difficulty of an institution of this kind lies.

For the 200 works performed, more than 400 were submitted. There is no composer, however clumsy or inexperienced, who doubts his chances of being heard in public, and however serious such an organization may be, and however well chosen its committee, it will always have to reckon with a certain percentage of not only mediocre, but absurdly worthless work. To perform every composition received without a preliminary examination, would mean an enormous waste of time, a large part of the concerts would be ludicrous and, what is still more important, they would encourage false artists who can never be so strongly discouraged in the pursuit of a career the choice of which can only be justified by an ardent and irresistible vocation.

L'Œuvre Inédite was, therefore obliged, as every similar organization must always be, to make a first selection and to reject the works that were quite mediocre, those where the fatuity of ideas is heightened by ignorance of the most elementary rules of musical composition, and those of which the performance is impracticable. This first choice is fairly easy to make, especially as an undertaking of this kind has at its disposal a committee composed of men who are not merely competent, but who are prepared to consider attentively and with good taste the most original works, for it is, needless to say, not within the scope of this organization to increase the stock of conscientiously written but utterly unoriginal works. There is no doubt the danger of hasty judges placing among the incompetents certain daring personalities, who have been known at every epoch of musical history to take liberties with the admitted rules, not through ignorance,

but through the independence which is natural to a really individual temperament.

The task of the examiners and the care with which they have to make their choice is, it may be readily understood, somewhat delicate, although by no means unrealizable, and if it is necessary to exercise great circumspection in the first selection in order not to exclude too much, it is no less so in the second choice, when it becomes a question of not retaining too much. The multiplicity of these concepts, in fact, threatens to destroy by the sheer weight of their number the end they have in view. It is very difficult to have more than 10 works performed at each concert, provided that it is here a question of chamber music only—each program contains songs, piano pieces, and one or two works of large dimensions, such as a sonata, a trio or a quartet. Innumerable programs would weary the public, however benevolent, well chosen, and limited in number.

On the other hand, a score of such concerts would be decidedly too much. One every fortnight during the season, from October to May, excluding the holidays, would mean 15 or 16 concerts every year; a reasonable proportion which should not tire the public. It is true that the audience should not, could not consist of ordinary concert goers; it is not even necessary to perform these works in a large hall; they should, on the contrary, be given an atmosphere of private concerts, to which publishers and critics should primarily, or, perhaps exclusively be invited. This, of course, would preclude the possibility of any receipts.

The foregoing proposal is not the proceeding which has been adopted in Paris, but it is possible that it would be preferable. There is certainly no reason why people who are anxious to hear new music should be debarred from these performances which, however, are not intended so much for them as for the publishers. It is therefore desirable that publishers themselves should establish similar organizations in other towns and that they should subsidize the committee and the performers necessary for the undertaking, a proceeding which would save them much time and would enable them to become acquainted with works which it might be in their interest to purchase and publish.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN COMPOSITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Much interest

attached to the meeting of the Musical Association on January 18, when Sir Charles Stanford read a paper on "Some Recent Tendencies in Composition."

Novello's room at 160 Wardour Street was crowded for the occasion. The ever-genial Sir Frederick Bridge was in the chair and the paper proved thoroughly provocative of thought. Sir Charles has a gift of lucid exposition which equals his expert knowledge of his subject.

He opened the discourse by a quotation from Diderot which, roughly translated into English means "When we despair of making a thing that is beautiful, natural and simple, we have a shot at making something bizarre."

Sir Charles considered this explained some of the contemporary eccentricities in music, and added that the present age is not one of beauty and simplicity but of extravagance. He then tabulated the most noticeable of recent tendencies in composition.

1. An inordinate love of writing consecutive fifths. This, he said, was not progress; it was going back to diaphony, and he was convinced that an acoustical reason lay at the back of the prohibition of consecutive fifths. They were ugly, and Palestrina and his contemporaries avoided them.

At the present day fifths have become something of a formula, and it has even been said that they are in the twentieth century what the Alberi bass was in the eighteenth century.

2. Tendency to enlarge upon the whole tone scale. This scale is only applicable to the piano, organ, and harp, not to instruments which, like the violin, can play in the pure scale.

Also, to rely on the whole tone scale is to emphasize the defects of equal temperament. If the whole tone scale prevails, then good-bye to nature.

3. Tendency toward too rapid modulations. The result of too rapid modulation is to leave the listener in a fog.

4. Great dislike to the use of the common chord. All sorts of devices are employed by young composers to conceal it, but there is nothing improper in the common chord! A very usual device is to add an extraneous note not belonging to it. As an example of the value of common chords, Sir Charles quoted Wagner's prelude to "The Rhinegold," and amused every one by pointing out how "added" notes would have muddled the waters of the Rhine. Chromatic as Wagner was, when he wished to accentuate his great moments he became diatonic.

Sir Charles then spoke eloquently in defense of melody, which is a far rarer quality than either harmonic technique or color, and he emphasized the importance of rhythm. Melody without rhythm isapid; rhythm without melody is barbaric. He attributed much of the prevalence of program music at the present day to poverty of melodic invention. One of the strangest signs of the times is the way in which modern composers have selected Mozart as the object of their devotion, for he is the complete refutation of their theories.

The lecturer concluded by saying that the most naturally gifted composer will never progress unless he knows his technique to such perfection that he forgets it; and that we cannot do better than write as we sincerely feel.

THE RUSSIAN FIVE AND OTHERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The art of the Russians is a garment of many colors, a fabric of many and varied strands. Their architecture, their painting, their music, are all strongly influenced by the Byzantine. A union of barbaric splendor and the finesse of a highly cultivated people marks their art. It is this combination of the primitive and the cultured that makes their music so fascinating.

Who that has seen it can ever forget "Sadko" as played by the Russian Ballet: the wave-like rhythm of Rimsky-Korsakoff's music, the vivid splashes of color, the swaying fronds and waving sea-plants of Boris Anisfeld's setting, the swing of the dancers.

The best of the Russian music is program-music, in the best sense of that word. Your Russian likes a picture, a play of events before his thoughts, in order to write his best music. It will probably be conceded by most musicians that Rimsky-Korsakoff's best effort is his "Sheherazade" with its narrative-form that introduces each section of the tone-poem, its "Festival at Bagdad," its wreck of the ship on the stormy sea at the foot of the island surrounded by a bronze warrior. Tchaikovsky, to be sure, is at his best in his symphonies and descends to far lower levels when he writes an "occasional" piece like his "1812" or a program-piece like the "Marche Slave." He is rather the exception that proves the rule; it will be easily claimed by the "Great Five" (Balakireff, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Cui, and Liadoff), that Tchaikovsky is not a true Russian, that he is eclectic and is influenced too much by Teutonic music.

German Influence

The Russian composers of the early nineteenth century were distinctly less national in their spirit than their followers. Glinka, who wrote "Ruslan and Ludmilla" and "A Life for the Czar," both of which were tremendously popular on the Russian stage in the old days, is classic enough in his musical forms and even when he uses Russian folk-tunes is stereotyped in his harmonization and composition. Nicholas and Anton Rubinstein were both German in feeling; their music stemmed from Germany; It remained for the "Great Five" to free Russian music from German influence and make it truly national. This Borodin accomplished in a measure in his "Prince Igor." But this opera is pale in comparison with Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov," a truly barbaric and primitive opera. Moussorgsky's orchestration was so crude and even unplayable that Rimsky-Korsakoff reorchestrated it with his own hands. The baritone's educational ideas, it should be recorded that a more pleased audience than that which filled the floor, the balconies and the vast backstage of the Hippodrome never applauded a performance by a symphony orchestra, and it might be added that a more delightful study of Tchaikovsky's popular work than the instrumentalists from Cleveland, Ohio, gave is not set forth in New York in ordinary times, seasons and weathers.

Mr. Ruffo seemed inclined to teach a thing or two about himself no less than about music in general on this occasion. For although he is chiefly known and liked as an opera singer, he declined to have his part in the program consist exclusively of arias. After the performance of the symphony, he took his first turn before the audience, singing the serenade from Mozart's "Don Giovanni." That ended, the balconies and the rear stage wanted another aria and signified their desire by shouts of "Figaro!" "Figaro!" And yet they were obliged to take an Italian song. And so on. After Mr. Piastro finished an admirable exhibition as solo performer with orchestra in Tchaikovsky's violin concerto in D, the singer gave the "Brindisi" from Thomas' "Hamlet," and for encores he did as before and gave songs. In the pauses, shouts of "Figaro!" "Figaro!" were again hurled across the tumult of the hand-clapping; but in vain. A good-natured and shrewd man in the first balcony turned around to some of his friends who were among those calling loudest for Rossini's aria and remarked: "You'll have to pay extra for that." Which is probably true. They will have to pay by listening to another symphony or first-class instrumental piece of some sort, such is the price of "The Barber of Seville's" shaving.

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color and vividness in these early songs and dances that make them splendid material for the passion and pageantry of opera. But misled by the faultless grace and classic smoothness of the German school, Russia's composers abrogated their national rights and followed after strange leaders.

Through the renaissance brought about by Scriabin, Cui, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Moussorgsky and Borodin modern Russia has come into her own and now has a body of national music that rhymes with the color and barbaric splendor of the Kremlin, the scene-painting of Golvine and Anisfeld, the literature of Tolstoy, Turgenev, Pushkin, and strikes the true note of Russian idealism.

hears, and the temperament to feel its beauty. Perhaps no one feels such joy in, for example, a fine tasse as the musician who has made it.

The Inca regards their castigation. The Inca regards their end as expiation, and the opera comes to a close.

The libretto has been found deficient, at moments, in dramatic power, and it furthermore shows too plainly its artificial character—its particular purpose of providing a ready vehicle for musical setting. Valleriela's score, however, redeems it completely. "Ollanta" proclaims him one of the few masters of the continent. As the struggle of the opera to reach production has been a long one, and as it has been rewritten in parts during its strange career, it is well to remember that Beethoven's harmonies now so familiar were revolutionary to his own generation.

But the hearing of all music is a question of mood and of personality, so that the classification of an audience, real or imaginary, into "types," although amusing, can never be a wholly satisfactory process. One who loves above all things timbre, and "color," may awake on some inspiring occasion (such as the performance of Mr. Gustav Holst's "Planets") to a sense of melody as well; he who is in the habit of listening only to melody may for once evolve mind pictures from the music, the musically educated amateur may forget his knowledge in entirely uncritical delight, and, lastly, the musician may have more varied moods than anyone else in the audience.

"OLLANTA"

Valleriela's Peruvian Opera

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Titta Ruffo, baritone, stood forth on the great stage of the Hippodrome on the evening of Sunday, February 13, and sang—does it matter what? Enough to say that this man with a voice kept an enormous crowd of hearers out late and could not supply them with half so much Italian melody as they wanted.

He appeared in association with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Nicolai Sokoloff, conductor, and Michel Piastro, violinist; greatly to his satisfaction, no doubt, inasmuch as he is a popular educator as well as a spoiled hero of the galleries, and since nothing suits him better than to draw as many people together as would constitute a small city and make them listen to interpretations of master-works of musical art.

Audience Well Pleased

The house would have been glad,

without question, if the singer had occupied the entire evening with his arias and songs; but it was faint,

nevertheless, to hearken closely to the message of the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky, as delivered by Mr. Sokoloff and his men and to await the proper time for the glorious voice to break into sound. In justification of the baritone's educational ideas, it should be recorded that a more pleased audience than that which filled the floor, the balconies and the vast backstage of the Hippodrome never applauded a performance by a symphony orchestra, and it might be added that a more delightful study of Tchaikovsky's popular work than the instrumentalists from Cleveland, Ohio, gave is not set forth in New York in ordinary times, seasons and weathers.

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It is impossible to say which of these two ways of listening gives the most pleasure; it is certain that both of them fall short of a full understanding of the music. They both show a capacity, probably unculivated, for a certain degree of musical culture, and are therefore very different from that pleasure in the art sometimes to be noticed in cultured, but entirely unmusical hearers.

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It is impossible to say which of these two ways of listening gives the most pleasure; it is certain that both of them fall short

THE HOME FORUM

The Golden Year

Well, you shall have that song which Leonard wrote:

"We sleep and wake and sleep, but all things move;
The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;
The dark Earth follows wheel'd in her ellipse;
And human things returning on themselves
Move onward, leading up the golden year.
Ah, tho' the times when some new thought can bud,
Are but as poets' seasons when they flower,
Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow conditioning their march,
And slow and sure comes up the golden year.
When wealth no more shall rest in mounded heaps,
But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands,

Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal
Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land;
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year!"

Thus far he flow'd, and ended;
"Ah, folly!" in a mimic cadence answ'red James—
"Ah, folly! for it lies so far away,
Not in our time, nor in our children's time.
Tis like the second world to us that live!"

Then added, all in heat:
"What stuff is this!
Old writers push'd the happy season back,—
The more fools they—we forward:
dreamers both:

... but well I know
That unto him who works, and feels
he works,
This same grand year is ever at the doors."

—Tennyson.

No Advocate But Itself

Do not waste a minute, not a second, in trying to demonstrate to others the merit of your own performance. If your work does not vindicate itself, you cannot vindicate it, but you can labor steadily on to the something which needs no advocate but itself.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "A Letter to a Young Contributor."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Magnify the Lord

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To praise the Lord, to laud Him and

let Him become magnificent to human apprehension is in reality to obey the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To magnify the Lord is to magnify the source and origin of all things, to give credit to the First Cause, to admit by inference that there is no other real cause and that every real result must spring from that true and only cause. To magnify the Lord is to issue a veritable declaration of Science, to proclaim the healing efficacy of spiritual understanding and to cast upon the waters of human strife the bread of truth, which will inevitably return to bless and reward in the hour of need. Christian Science begins with this first commandment, for from it flows the truth about the relationship of man to his fellow man and to every creature in the universe. The more splendid, glorious, and sublime God appears to us, the more we cherish His image and likeness and the more admirable and grand God's man, expressing His power and action, is recognized to be. When Joshua led the children of Israel across the Jordan into the Promised Land, it is recorded that, "the Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israel." Joshua shone in the reflected light of the divine presence, by reason of his obedience to the divine command. This type of magnification is open to all men who are ready to listen and to carry out the calls and injunctions of Deity. The Jordan was an obstruction which lay between the children of Israel and their promised goal. They had wandered forty years in the desolation of plain and mountain on the east of the Jordan. The fertile plain of Jericho lay before them, and further ahead, off toward the west, the highlands of Judea rose as safe bulwarks, the region where their father Abraham and their mother Sarah had planted the family from which they had all sprung. The moment had arrived for them to enter into their inheritance. The Scripture narrative tells of the manner in which the Jordan parted for them and how they crossed on dry land. It took faith and unquestioning obedience on the part of Joshua to take the steps demanded of him by God in order to carry out what seemed to the human mind an infraction of natural law, the stopping of the waters of a swift mountain stream in its headlong career, in order to let the children of Israel pass, but because Joshua was equal to the test, he was magnified by God, he more than ever magnified the divine qualities.

It is obvious that the ability to magnify God must depend upon a correct understanding of God, and this can only be acquired through spiritual sense. Material sense cannot properly appreciate the divine nature, but spirituality, derived from Spirit, is endowed with the perception of eternal Life, Truth, and Love, which are synonymous with God. When Mary realized the overwhelming blessing which had been conferred upon her as the mother of the promised Savior, she burst into song with the words, "My soul doth magnify the Lord," concerning which Mrs. Eddy, writing on pages 29-30 of "Unity of Good," has this to say, "The Virgin-mother's sense being uplifted to behold Spirit as the sole origin of man, she exclaimed, 'My soul [spiritual sense] doth magnify the Lord.' Human language constantly uses the word *soul* for *sense*. This it does under the delusion that the sense can reverse the spiritual facts of Science, whereas Science reverses the testimony of the material sense."

This habitual reversal, to which Mrs. Eddy here calls attention, is the attempt of evil to rob mankind of spiritual truth, to filch from it its hard-won spiritual earnings at the very moment of victory, when some special good has been unfolded and seems secure within its grasp. The word, magnify, also has its reverse side, invented by evil, its counterfeit presentment. Thus to magnify can be made to mean to exaggerate, to try to represent that which is meager and barren as full and fruitful; that which is destitute of riches and scanty as abundant and opulent, and that which is lean and hungry as nourished and satisfied. The spiritually minded cannot be deceived by this trick of evil, when they are instructed by Science to detect the difference between Truth and error, but mere human reasoning is not sufficient to separate the wheat of spiritual fact from the tares of material fiction. Humility and willingness to receive correction are needed in order to acquire this Science which rejects the evidence of physical sense and insists that spiritual sense is the only safe guide in ascertaining truth.

To magnify the Lord involves also gratitude for deliverance from evil, from the ill of the flesh, from sin, sickness, loss, and danger. The first thought after recovery from disease through Christian Science may turn to the human agency through which the saving power has been expressed, but true healing invariably reaches the heights of magnifying the Lord, one experience of this gratitude leading to another until the habit of magnifying the Lord becomes second nature and we exclaim, "How good God is to us! How certain is His saving power! How beautiful are His courts and habitations, the states of consciousness in which He is recognized as present and all-knowing!" Interpreting that wonderful twelfth chapter of the Apocalypse Mrs. Eddy thus writes of verses 10-12, "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin? A louder

song, sweeter than has ever before reached high heaven, now rises clearer and nearer to the great heart of Christ:

for the accuser is not there, and Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain." (Science and Health, p. 568.)

butterflies are at home and many a shy bird and squirrel.

The next higher is the Fir Zone, made up almost exclusively of two species of silver-fir. It is from two to three miles wide, has an average ele-

ment you don't miss any of the foolish things out of the list, or I'm sure to find it out. I'll come on Friday afternoon."

Edward writes:

"Yes, tomorrow—it will be lovely

Charcoal-Burners

"Not far from the hop-kiln I found a place where charcoal-burning was carried on." Richard Jeffries confides to us in "Field and Hedgerow," "The brown charcoal-burner, upright as a bolt, walked slowly round the smouldering heap, and wherever flame seemed inclined to break out cast damp ashes upon the spot. Six or seven water-butt staved in a row for his use. To windward he had built a fence of stakes, or wattles as they are called here, well worked in with brushwood, to break the force of the draught along the hill-side, which would have caused too fierce a fire. At one side stood his hut of poles meeting in a cone, wrapped round with rough canvas. Beside his rake and shovel and a short ladder, he showed me a tool like an immense gridiron, bent half double, and fitted to a handle in the same way as a spade. This was for sifting charcoal when burned, and separating the small from the larger pieces. Every now and then a puff of smoke rose from the heap and drifted along; it has a peculiar odor, a dense, thick smell of smothered wood coal, to me not disagreeable, but to some people so annoying that they have been known to leave their houses and abandon a locality where charcoal-burning was practised. Dim memories of old days come crowding round me, invisible to him, to me visible and alive, of the great kings, great hunters, who met with the charcoal-burners in the vast forests of medieval days, of the noble knights and dames whom the rude charcoal-burners guided to their castles through trackless wastes, and all the romance of old. Scarcely is there a tale of knightly adventure that does not in some way or other mention these men, whose occupation fixed them in the wildernes which of yore stretched between cultivated places. I looked at the modern charcoal-burner with interest. He was brown, good-looking, upright, and distinctly superior in general style to the common run of working men. He spoke without broad accent and used correct language; he was well educated and up to the age. He knew his own mind, and had an independent expression; a very civil, intelligent and straightforward man. No rude charcoal-burner of old days this. We stood close to the highway road: a gentleman's house was within a stone's throw; the spot, like the man, was altogether the reverse of what we read in ancient story. Yet such is the force of association that I could not even now divest myself of those dim memories and living dreams of old; there seemed as it were the clank of armor, a rustle of pennons in the leaves; it would have been quite natural to hold bow and arrows in the hand. The man was modern, but his office was ancient. The descent was unbroken. The charcoal-burner traced back to the Norman Conquest. That very spot where we stood, now surrounded with meadows and near dwellings, scarcely thirty years since had formed part of one of the largest of the old forests. It was forest land. Woods away on the slope still remained to witness to tradition. As the charcoal-burner worked beside the modern highway, so his trade had come down and was still practised in the midst of modern trades, in these days of sea-coal and steam. He told of it, she said, but she feared that her cooking might prove too humble. She was all right on simple dishes, joints and puddings, but, she added, in a phrase which particularly delighted me, "I should be lost with jellies." "Travels in England," Richard Le Gallienne.

The mother was evidently happy in her daughters, and they in her and the life of the farm. "Yes! they were good girls," the mother told us; "they were not forever wanting to be in Market Drayton or Shrewsbury" (the London of Shropshire), "lossing and novel-reading, like some girls. They loved their home, and their work; and you know, sir," she added, "farm-work is not done with gadding about."

She had become more beautiful than her daughters by the sheer strain of strenuous living. And to "let the ducks out" at four-thirty of a summer morning and thus begin your long day is pretty strenuous living, though think how wonderful is the world at four-thirty of a summer's morning. There is something to be said for work that compels us to hear the morning stars singing.

As we mounted the stairs to the cheese-room the Squire asked our hostess why she didn't let some of her rooms to summer visitors. She had thought of it, she said, but she feared that her cooking might prove too humble. She was all right on simple dishes, joints and puddings, but, she added, in a phrase which particularly delighted me, "I should be lost with jellies."

This Joye

This Joye may not be written with ink, This passeth all that hearte may bethink.

—Chaucer.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"Slopes of Shasta," from the etching by Frederick Robbins

Shasta's Radiating Beauty

Approaching Shasta from the south, one obtains glimpses of its snowy cone here and there through the trees from the tops of hills and ridges; but it is not until Strawberry Valley is reached, where there is a grand out-opening of the forests, that Shasta is seen in all its glory, from base to crown clearly revealed with its wealth of woods and water and fountain snow, rejoicing in the bright mountain sky, and radiating beauty on all the subject landscape like a sun.

Standing in a fringing thicket of purple spiraea in the immediate foreground is a smooth expanse of green meadow with its meandering stream, of one of the smaller affluents of the Sacramento; then a zone of dark, close forest, its countless spires of pine and fir rising above one another on the swelling base of the mountain in glorious array; and over all the great white cone sweeping into the thin keen sky—meadow, forest and grand icy summit harmoniously blending and making one sublime picture evenly balanced.

The main lines of the landscape are immensely bold and simple, and so regular that it needs all its shaggy wealth of woods and chaparral and its finely tinted ice and snow and brown jutting crags to keep it from looking conventional. In general view the mountain three distinct zones may be readily defined. The first, which may be called the Chaparral Zone, extends around the base in a magnificent sweep nearly a hundred miles in length on its lower edges and with a breadth of about seven miles. It is a dense growth of chaparral from three to six or eight feet high, composed chiefly of manzanita, cherry, chinquapin, and several species of ceanothus, called deer-brush by the hunter, forming when in full bloom one of the most glorious flower-beds conceivable. The continuity of this flower-zone is interrupted here and there, especially on the south side of the mountain, by wide swaths of coniferous trees, chiefly the sugar and yellow pines, Douglas-spruce, silver-fir and incense-cedar, many specimens of which are two hundred feet high and five to seven feet in diameter. Golden-rods, asters, gilia, lilies and lupines, with many other less conspicuous plants, occur in these lower woods, making charming gardens of wilderness where bees and

to look forward to, and you shall take back a list of pictures, such as I can remember. But to name every one how could I remember? for instance many a patient design went to adoring Frances' ways"—Mrs. Horner, a daughter of our dear Graham.

The Alpine Zone has a rugged, straggling growth of storm-beaten dwarf pines (P. Albicaulis), which forms the upper edge of the timber line.—John Muir. "Picturesque California."

"Well, I can't remember a time of the acts of folly there—and the big pictures, or careful pictures, are but a part of the long list, and indeed I have forgotten much..."

A note from Ruskin came on May Day, saying: "I have yesterday finished your lecture, for 12th May: but I found, of course, that there was no possibility of giving any abstract of you in one lecture, nor without unbalancing the conditions of general review. So this is merely the sketched ground of what I hope to draw up in future."

The lecture then given drew from Swinburne some unusually sweet and serious words—for as a rule his letters were flashes of wit rather than feeling; but he himself said as a gloss on one of them: "You know, whenever my letters or talk are hand-writings (if I may be allowed that endearing expression) of alternate chaff and seriousness in layers it means that I am very much in earnest." So I quote from such a sandwich letter to Edward dated May 15th, of which only a couple of pages concern us here:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

Inheritance or Experience

The world has been repeatedly warned of late, by its great fighting men and statesmen, that if it does not learn to live at peace, civilization will cease to exist. In reality this is only another way of saying that the world must learn to be moral. The philosophers have been telling it that all the time. Socrates told it so some twenty-four centuries ago, and it has been told so ever since by his successors with perilously near as little effect. In the old days the immorality of the world was perhaps not so intriguing, to use a modern catch-word, as when the world was roomier. Today the world has grown too like China, with the result that the dogs and cocks of one village are in danger of being heard all the time in the next village. As a result cosmopolitanism threatens to make nonmorality the fashion, very much as Madame de Maintenon once declared she had made religion.

When the world was young, the immorality of Rome did not penetrate the fence of the comparatively robust animality of Gaul. Even in the last century there was a great gulf fixed between Rome and New York. Today, however, the world has become so much smaller that the temptations of the flesh can be presented simultaneously all round it. The Great War tended to make it one in its passions; and, in consequence, the philosophers are busy shedding their warnings without presenting any very clear philosophy of escape. For the fact is that so long as you insist that humanity is material, humanity must continue to be governed by its own materiality.

Now, if the material human being were born what the world is pleased to term a saint, his materiality would be largely neutralized. Unfortunately, the philosophers all insist that he is born with his full dose of original sin. Therefore, as the Chinese sage puts it, seeing that for every saint who dips his hand into the lucky bags of the world's chances, several score of rogues do the same, civilization suffers. Consequently, the philosopher, as Mr. Glover points out, is perpetually engaged in pitting his experience against his inheritance. And herein, he insists, lies the contrast which Jesus of Nazareth presented to his listeners when he said, "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, . . . but I say unto you." Obviously what Jesus was trying to impress upon them was the fact that they must break with their inheritance of materiality, and find freedom in the experience of the Truth which had come to preach to them.

Now it is just that Truth against which man's inherited materiality rebels today as violently as it did in the first century. In no way is this seen more clearly, perhaps, than in the demand for freedom which is being made in the name of what is termed art. Art, if it has any meaning at all, means the pursuit of truth, yet the prostitution of the term was exhibited only quite recently, in the police courts of Germany, when a certain well-known artist claimed to be free of the law, inasmuch as the true artist should not be expected to be bound by the law. That the case in point was an extreme one may be granted. The cubist or the dabbler in free verse does not ordinarily claim the right, as this peculiar gentleman did, to steal with impunity, but he does claim the right to break the law when the law clashes with his sense of art. As a result the keeping of the law comes to be regarded not as obedience to Principle, but as a convention of materialism. It is perfectly true that the conventions of art are not a question of Principle. It is immaterial, except as a matter of opinion, whether a man chooses Rembrandt or Rubens for his master, but it is not immaterial whether he claims that art is outside the realm of the Ten Commandments, for the stability of civilization is founded on the Ten Commandments.

If the admission is made that one man is above the law, it is simultaneously made that every man may be above the law, and the only limit to the concession is the strength of the individual to enforce his claim, or of society to repudiate it. When, therefore, society begins to claim the new license, begins to insist that it has the right to the pleasures of materiality without any of the responsibilities of materiality, it is obvious that a condition of things has been reached which can only be controlled by the application of an experience which can be demonstrated to be sufficiently absolute to dominate the situation. That is exactly what Jesus of Nazareth was saying to the world when he told the world, what ought to have been a platitude to it, that the only way to freedom was through the understanding of Truth. There can be no consequences to be avoided in obedience to Truth. But the Truth, to be obeyed, must be Principle, and not the unprincipled blunting out of desires which have for centuries been restrained only by the conventions of society. Society, then, if it is to endure, must learn that the preaching of the Sermon on the Mount was an insistence upon actual facts which have to be tested by experience in order to be proved absolute.

The effort to maintain that the brute instincts of the man are natural and true, like those of the animal, simply predicates the righteousness of war under any conditions. Up to a time there may be, unquestionably, a certain righteousness in fighting. But the brute in human nature must eventually be put aside, and the world be brought under the domination of Principle, unless the brute is to become uppermost, with the result that, as the fighting men and the statesmen are warning society, another war will mean the destruction of civilization. Whether the way out of materiality, with its crazy, sensuous passions, its selfishness in business, and its indifference to Truth, is to be found in an understanding of Principle, or in an orgy of self-destruction, is really the question before humanity today. The fighting men and the statesmen neither of them see the way out, but they do see the inevitable consequences of continuation along the present road. Society must reverse its footsteps if it is going to avoid its own destruction in the final Armageddon. One tremendous stride along the path of Principle was taken when the United States of America threw off its allegiance to the god Bacchus, and carried the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. Already, however, those who value

their appetites more than the good of the country are scheming to reestablish the worship of Bacchus. If such people could be successful, they would render the destruction of society inevitable, for one reason alone, because they would produce all the conditions for that new war which the fighting men and the statesmen tell them is to be the destruction of themselves.

A fresh war may prove a return to the type of what a leading exponent of the new art describes as the "divinely animal" and the "divine brutality," it may take us back to the battlefields of primitive man when the motive was not so much victory as the sensuality of slaughter, but it is difficult to see how this is going to advance human progress. A bomb with a destructive radius of thirty miles may be a greater proof of the divinity of brutality than a sword or a spear. But its employment means having hell as an objective rather than heaven. And if heaven is a man's objective he will have to learn that it is only evil that finds expression in brutality. Principle is expressed in love.

The Financial Situation in France

ALTHOUGH the financial situation in most countries, today, is so involved as to demand the most expert knowledge for its just appreciation, nevertheless, when honestly and straightforwardly presented, the most complicated national balance sheet ought not to be beyond the comprehension of the average citizen. The fundamental weakness in the financial policy of France, during the past two years, lies in the fact that no Minister of Finance has been found courageous enough really to face the situation, to take the nation into his confidence, and to set forth the financial position of the country just as it is. The chief concern of each successive ministry still appears to be to postpone the inevitable day of reckoning as far as possible, in the hope that all necessity for it may yet be obviated by the timely arrival of an adequate installment of the all-saving indemnity from Germany. It is, indeed, not too much to say that this hope of a huge German indemnity may yet be seen as one of the greatest handicaps which France has had to sustain. As the months have passed, it has been allowed to assume such a vital importance in the estimate of French statesmen that it is, today, regarded as the one and only solution of the financial tangle in which the country is involved.

The situation, very briefly, is this. Theoretically, France can just make both ends meet. Her "real" budget is declared to be some 20,000,000,000 francs. This sum, by tremendous efforts, it is maintained, France will be able to secure. But behind her real budget there is another budget, her "extraordinary budget." In this budget have apparently been included formidable items of expenditure the only claim of which to this special classification is the fact that they cannot be paid for out of revenue. They are to be paid for out of what has come, somewhat cynically, to be called "the daily loan." Finally, behind this second budget there is a third, the only asset in which is the German indemnity.

Now the French budget of 1921 provides for an expenditure of 44,000,000,000 francs, only 20,000,000,000 francs of which can be met by normal resources. How is this difference of 24,000,000,000 francs between receipts and expenditure to be made up?

So far, only one man in all France, Leon Bourgeois, president of the Senate, would appear to have insisted upon a public recognition of the facts exactly as they are. In an able speech in the Senate, he pointed out how the resources of the recent 6 per cent loan, largely fictitious in any case, were already practically exhausted; how France was living from day to day on borrowed money; and how milliards of francs were being added to the public debt. "A gulf," he declared, "is steadily widening, and nothing is being done to reduce it. Such a situation cannot last." Mr. Bourgeois, however, did not leave the matter there. He foresees something very like national bankruptcy if the present policy is persisted in, but he insists that the way is still open to salvation. He does not believe in small economies. "It is a question of method," he declared to the Senate, "a method which does not permit of any dissimulation, and which will reveal to all French citizens the whole truth without concealment and without fear. Heroic measures are needed. Expenditures must be cut down to the barest subsistence level before France is asked to pay more taxes." In a few words, what is needed in France, today, is not so much a German indemnity as frankness, work, and economy. Given these three, there is no question that the situation can be retrieved.

The Oil Discoveries in Canada

THE news from Ottawa to the effect that the Canadian Government is about to take vigorous action in regard to the situation arising out of the recent discoveries of oil in the Northwest Territories is most satisfactory. Of all products oil is, perhaps, the most sought after today, and prospecting for oil, in both old and new territory, has effectively displaced prospecting for gold as a high industrial adventure. "I believe," declared Sir James Lougheed, Canadian Minister of the Interior, in discussing the Dominion Government's intentions, "that there is more wildcatting in oil than in minerals or anything else in the world. We intend to do everything in our power to protect the public from exploitation."

In the case of the great northwest, however, it is not only the public sitting at home, and buying oil stock, good, bad and indifferent, that needs protection. If the terrible tragedies of the Yukon, in the gold rush of twenty years ago, are not to be repeated, the amateur oil prospector must be warned beforehand of what he is to expect when he launches forth into the frozen wilds of the Mackenzie River basin. Everything, moreover, in reason, must be done to help and protect those pioneers who, having counted the cost, undertake that work of exploration which must always, sooner or later, be undertaken by some one. The vastness of the Canadian Northwest is, it may be ventured, not generally appreciated. Nearly two-thirds the size of the United States, it is devoid of railways, the only means of transportation being by dog sled, save in the few short summer months when the rivers and streams are open. Then, the distances to be covered are often enormous, and the district

in which the oil is being found has never been surveyed. One of the first cares, therefore, of the government will be the carrying out of a survey, covering the ground as rapidly as possible and postponing detailed work until later. In the early spring, three parties of federal surveyors are to be sent up north. One will be stationed at Fort Norman, another between Fort Norman and Providence, and a third at Great Bear Lake. The intention is that these parties shall traverse the Mackenzie River, and, by the erection of survey posts, establish a temporary base line to which claims may be "tied." A permanent base line will be run down later. In addition to the blazing of this trail, settlement surveys at important points will be made, and, generally speaking, the territory will be opened up for development.

As to the future of these oil fields from a national point of view, no very definite opinions would appear to have been formed as yet. There are those who advocate the immediate nationalization of the whole Canadian oil industry, whilst, on the other hand, there are those who, although deprecating nationalization, would be glad to see the government in complete control of the situation. They are in favor of the government laying a national pipe line by which small as well as large holders would be encouraged, and by which the output, so far as royalties are concerned, could be controlled. Whatever may be thought of such specific proposals, there can be little question that some measure of government control is highly desirable, and that now, when the whole industry is in its infancy, is the time to institute such control.

Musical Criticism

IN THE course of articles lately appearing in the newspapers of New York concerning James Gibbons Huneker and his career, many shrewd remarks have been offered, which, if compiled, might serve as a kind of philosophy of musical criticism in the United States. The general drift of these indicates that music in Huneker's time was regarded as in no respect a native American art of either the past or the future, but as a strictly European one; and that the function of the critic was to instruct his readers in the German, French, and Italian traditions of this art, along with certain modern national tendencies, particularly French and Russian. Little of the discussion, that is to say, has stood upon a definition of criticism that implied the original writing of music to be an intellectual possibility in America, nearly all of it narrowing the subject down to mere understanding of works written a longer or shorter time ago by composers beyond the sea.

This is not denying that Huneker himself did more than make enlightening observations about Beethoven, Berlioz, Verdi, and Tchaikowsky; for he was a critic in the domain of literature and in that of painting no less than in that of music; he knew the theories that underlie expression in words, colors, and tones, all equally well. It is only noting that criticism of music in his day consisted chiefly of description and valuation of the works of those masters, classical and modern, who have flourished during the last two hundred years within the circle of countries bordering on the Alps, or not far outside. In short, the musical critics of the Hunekerian period devoted themselves, as a rule, to the one matter of instructing the public in appreciation. They conceived their task as something less than Randolph Bourne, the essayist, conceived the job of the ideal philosopher of youth and art in the United States to be, namely, to help to develop from the "blind chaos of American society a free, articulate, cultural order." They picked up as much of the burden, no doubt, as they found practicable to carry, namely, the "cultural order": sagaciously, perhaps, leaving the "free" and the "articulate" portions of it for the next who came along to shoulder.

But who will answer the question as to what the purpose of musical criticism is? Concert managers have sometimes shown an inclination to believe its end and aim to be the free advertisement of singers, violinists, pianists, and other performers. Again, they have disclosed a tendency to regard it as nothing but high jinks on the part of reviewers, which amuse certain frivolous-minded persons but make no difference one way or the other to the show business. Once on a time the management of a touring opera company sent out word to the newspapers of a town on its itinerary, frankly saying that it was more interested in advance notices of performances than it was in critical discussions of them after the fact. That management, when the time came, learned all it needed to know about the relative value of critical recognition and critical neglect. Reviewers have often themselves taken a more or less perverse view of their duty, considering that they were on the right track only when scaring up a sensation. Of this type was the critic of a journal in Copenhagen, Denmark, who, in writing of a performance of Schönberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Melisande," given by the Danish Philharmonic Society, referred to the composer as the arch-demon of modernism, or something of that sort, and went on to make an innocuous piece seem a really terrible fabrication of sounds. Reviewers, too, have sometimes taken an excessively formal view of their profession, and have sought to build a perfect criticism on a foundation of literary technique and style. Much have the French critics labored on this notion during the past fifty years, from Théophile Gautier down. One of the significant examples was a critic who before the war reviewed the Paris Opéra representations for a Parisian daily. He acquired a form which for clearness of exposition, conciseness of statement, brilliance of description, and pungency of comment could not be surpassed. And having acquired it, he was in the situation of Henry D. Thoreau when he had manufactured a perfect lead pencil and knew not how he could farther go. So he stopped writing critiques of the opera, as Thoreau quitted the making of pencils.

The Hunekerians, for their part, gave a good deal of strength to the acquirement of style, yet they were too wise to let their work harden into formalism of any kind. They may be said to have inherited a French tradition, the earliest serious models of American newspaper criticism of music, the first in New York being those written on the Italian opera in the *Courrier des États-Unis*, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. But

they experimented endlessly outside their tradition, and whenever they found they were about to attain the perfect lead pencil, they changed their ideal and started afresh.

Editorial Notes

IT IS, perhaps, odd enough and bad enough that Germany and Austria should want their monarchs back on their discredited thrones. But why such return to countries that the monarchs have had a hand in bringing to ruin should be suggested as needful for national "rehabilitation" is surely beyond the average comprehension. Professor von Sosnowsky, the historian, not only declares that this rehabilitation is necessary for the countries which have seceded from the dual monarchy, but jinggles with that now exploded aphorism of the Tzsch, Palacky, "If Austria did not already exist, we should have to create it." To declare that reunion with Austria is essential because that country is a limbless trunk and the seceded countries are trunkless limbs, is to give vent to sophistry which ignores history. Austria, throughout the centuries, has tried some bad political grafting on to a trunk which was never fitted for such a process. Von Sosnowsky to the contrary, the only greatness that Austria should look forward to is moral, not territorial. She will do well to begin this "recreating" now.

ONE sometimes wonders how certain laws get on to the statute books. How, for instance, did France manage to pass a law in 1882 under which any person criticized in a publication has the right to have published free of charge a reply twice the length of the article containing the criticism? The absurdity of the law has come home to the French in alarming fashion by the decision of a Paris civil court compelling the editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" to publish the reply of two authors to his criticism of their work. If such a law is to be maintained, it must mean the end of a newspaper's critical pages and most forms of editorial comment. For a situation in which, by way of example, a French general's strategy gets one column of critical animadversion, and the general's refutation two columns, would soon spell commercial ruin for any self-respecting proprietor. Of course, plenty of ways out of the difficulty could be found, provided the offending law were not in the meantime squelched. In Paris, at least, there is always available the handy publicity afforded by the street kiosks. Thus, instead of publishing the critical editorial or "story" in the columns of the newspaper, it could be posted up on the kiosks as an "affiche." An argument "à l'affiche," in which both sides paid their own expenses, would entertain Paris hugely, and probably relegate the bothersome law to where it rightly belongs.

IT IS perhaps singular that one whose fame is intimately associated with the pipe-organ, should boldly avow that more progress would be possible in music were keyed instruments abolished. Yet such is the burden of a recent statement by Sir Walter Parratt, one of Great Britain's leading organists, who has no difficulty in showing that the ladder-like spacing of tones, according to the keys, necessarily prohibits such delicate shades of notation as are obtainable, say, on the violin. It is not easy to imagine a condition where no music is rapped out by the piano or belched forth by the power-driven pipe-organ. Yet music may not be quite so dependent upon these mechanical mainstays as is generally supposed. May not the voice, or the violin, be capable of making music without the ministrations of the all-pervading keyed instrument? Is the piano a necessary adjunct to the Jenny Linds and the Paganinis of today? Would not audiences delight in hearing them trill, quite unaccompanied, like the birds in the forest? There are many who believe that the machinery of music is developing far beyond the stage where it can assist in the purest musical expression.

ONE of the ways in which a village may sometimes, with emphasis on the sometimes, be brightened is by the settlement of a colony of poets in the neighborhood. But unfortunately this method is not of general application, the supply of poets not sufficing. The villagers on Boar's Hill, Oxford, England, are specially favored. Not long ago such barriers as may exist between Poet-Laureate and peasant were broken down by the opening of an allsorts shop at which the common necessities could be bought, Sir Robert Bridges or some other poet being, on occasion, the shopman. There was recently an opportunity to see the poets more in their own element, when Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of Euripides' "Hippolytus" was acted, with Mr. John Masefield as prompter and "general utility man," to use his own phrase. The villagers were appreciative of their privilege, crowding into the three-shilling kitchen chairs and round the one-shilling window seats, and looking through the windows free. So let no cynic suggest that the entertainment was chiefly to the entertainers.

A LITTLE shop in Béthune, in France, has more than an ordinary interest for English people. A site was purchased and the little building erected at the instigation of a member of the well-known engineering firm of Sir W. Wolfe, Barry, Lyster and partners. Those who know the work done at Loos by the brave little girl Emilienne Moreau had the pleasure of stocking it. There is no man in the Black Watch who will pass that way without turning in, if it is only to buy a bit of tape and a packet of hairpins of the little lady who, when she was only seventeen, made her reputation for endurance and courage. Medals and crosses which she has in abundance are all very well, but the little shop is even better. At any rate, it is a practical proof of what Emilienne Moreau's English friends think of her.

A MOVEMENT is on foot, for the setting off of the northern part of Idaho as a new state. There is sufficient land in that commonwealth for two states of liberal size, the area of Idaho being 83,888 square miles, ten times that of Massachusetts. There are various grounds on which the proposal may be commended, one of which is the differing interests of sections widely separated and having unlike characteristics. It seems probable that a number of states, with areas exceeding 100,000 square miles each, will in time be subdivided.